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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1876. NO. 146.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he is a subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Remonstrance from Pittsburgh Against Secession.

COUNTY SALARY BILL READ THE FIRST TIME IN THE HOUSE.

Bill for Centennial State Building Passed Second Reading in the House.

Bill Dividing Cities into Five Classes Passed Second Reading.

Communication from the Canadian Parliament.

Bill Allowing Pittsburgh to Increase Her Indebtedness Passes the Senate on Second Reading.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., February 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the Chair.

Mr. Newmyer presented the remonstrance of citizens of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, Pittsburgh, against the repeal of the Consolidation act, so far as it relates to said wards.

A number of reports were made from committees, among which was the following bill, reported favorably: Act regulating the compensation of newspapers for publishing mercantile appraiser's lists, providing that the advertising shall be paid or by the Auditor General.

A joint resolution instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to vote for the bill there pending to reimburse the citizens of Pennsylvania for losses sustained by the invasion of 1863.

Bills Introduced—Mr. Lawrence—To authorize the wardens of the penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers and periodicals to the convicts.

Mr. Allen—To provide for a uniform practice in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Dunkel—Joint resolution to provide for the purchase of bound files of New York newspapers for the State Library.

Original Resolutions—Resolutions were offered and agreed to, granting the use of the hall of the Senate to the Legislative Reunion September 28, 1876, and the Farmers' Association of Pennsylvania April 25, and October 31, 1876.

Bills on Second Reading—The special order on second reading was the consideration of the act prescribing how the employees of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the mining of coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Watson, providing that the provisions of this act shall not prevent said employees of partnerships, associations and corporations from contracting otherwise than as provided for in the act. Pending the discussion on this bill, the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Anderson moved that the Senate hold a special session for the consideration of Senate bill No. 86, authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of any city of the second class, at eight o'clock this evening. Agreed to.

Nominations—The Governor nominated to the Senate the following notaries public: C. Beringer, Wm. Hunter and James H. Porte, of Pittsburgh; Henry Cordier, of Claremont, Allegheny county; John S. Markel, Monongahela City, Washington county.

Bills on Third Reading—Relative to costs in criminal cases. Passed.

Act for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals. Defeated and reconsidered.

Act authorizing the orphan's court of the Commonwealth to try by jury issues of fact of *devastavit vel non* and others, and providing for the exercise of such jurisdiction. Committed to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for the expenses of the same. Passed.

Act to authorize and empower county commissioners to contract for the purchase, use or control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon. Passed.

The Senate met in the evening this evening at eight o'clock and debated the bill authorizing Pittsburgh to increase its indebtedness.

Senator Wood opposed the bill, stating that he would let the new water works rot rather than vote another dollar of indebtedness or increase of taxation. He also opposed the measure because the Water Committee continued the Mechanical Engineer, Lowry, in their employ, characterizing the request as impudent, in the face of past mistakes and frauds. He stated that he was backed in his opposition to the bill by the best and wealthiest citizens of Pittsburgh, naming Messrs. Hussey, Bissenberger, Wade, Patrick, Kelly and others. He denounced the bill as iniquitous and infamous.

Senator Anderson replied, favoring the passage of the bill. He took the position that the city of Pittsburgh, having expended four millions on the water works, should now be permitted to borrow $500,000 to complete the works. He stated that portions of the city are daily in danger from fire, as the old works are liable to fail at any moment. He also stated that the question was a plain business one, appealing to the good sense of every one.

Senator Newmyer followed, also favoring the passage of the bill. He stated that his colleague had delivered a good campaign speech and was on the popular side, as all attempts at an increase of taxation were unpopular at this time. He denounced the efforts at opposing all measures for the interest of the people, without giving any remedy out of the difficulties. He cited the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the rights of the Legislature to classify cities and to authorize them to increase their indebtedness. He said he was as much opposed to taxation as Senator Wood, but thought this bill was in the interest of the taxpayers, inasmuch as Pittsburgh had made its improvements and must pay them, if not allowed to borrow money, the amount must be raised by a tax levy at once.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill on second reading. The yeas and nays were demanded, and were as follows: yeas 23, nays 21, so the bill passed. Messrs. Anderson, Newmyer and McNeil voted yea, and Mr. Wood nay. The bill, as amended and passed second reading, provides for a tax of one-quarter of one per cent., instead of one per cent., and will raise the sum of about $280,000, which is thought amply sufficient to finish the water works.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Mr. Huhn moved that the rules be suspended and the House proceed to the consideration, on first reading, of the Senate bill to carry into effect Section five of Article fourteen of the Constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury.

Mr. Embick moved to amend by adding that the Senate bill fixing the rate of toll to be charged by boom companies at one dollar per thousand feet of rafted lumber, be also taken up.

The amendment was declared out of order, and the original motion was agreed to.

The County Salary bill was read the first time.

Mr. Zern called up the bill making an appropriation of $40,000 for the erection of a State building on the Centennial grounds.

Mr. Gunster moved to strike out the provision setting apart a room for the use of the Legislature and heads of departments. Not agreed to.

The several sections were agreed to and the question being on agreeing to the bill on second reading, Mr. Wolfe moved to reconsider the vote adopting the second section, containing the provise setting apart a room for the Governor and heads of departments. The motion created considerable debate, participated in by Messrs. Wolfe, Kimmell, Huhn, Mitchell and Spicer, when it was not agreed to—yeas 31, nays 95.

Mr. Jackson moved to reconsider the vote by which the first section was adopted, for the purpose of offering an amendment reducing the amount of the appropriation from $40,000 to $25,000. Not agreed to—yeas 74, nays 97. The bill then passed second reading.

The House met at four P. M. and resumed consideration of the supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes. The bill passed second reading unanimously, as reported by the Special Committee of one from each city of the third class. Several amendments, not affecting the principle of the bill, were adopted. The following proviso was added to the latter section: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any increase of debt in cities where the debt already exceeds seven per cent. of the valuation and where the increase has not already been made." This amendment was made to cover the case of New Castle, Mr. Morgan being opposed to an increase of indebtedness. The bill places Allegheny in a class with Reading and Scranton, and authorizes the Councils of cities of the third, fourth and fifth classes to accept any provisions of the Wallace act, a privilege which the cities do not now possess. The bill is pronounced here an absolute necessity to avoid conflicting legislation, and is unanimously approved by the House. A similar bill, though less comprehensive, is in the Senate, but it will be laid aside for this bill. It will doubtless become a law and, when understood properly, will be approved.

Mr. Reighard then moved that the House take up the consideration of the Senate bill fixing the rate of toll to be charged by boom companies.

Mr. Fincher objected to taking up bills out of order, and could see no use for it.

Mr. Roney called for a division on the question, which would have suspended the rules generally—not agreed to, and the House proceeded with the reading of bills a second time.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, announcing that he had forwarded certain parliamentary documents, in exchange for documents transmitted to Canada by the State Librarian.

Bills on Second Reading—Supplementary act concerning divorces. Defeated.

Act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads. Passed.

Act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep or swine from running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth. Recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

Act to repeal section four of the act of the 16th of March, 1851, to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, so far as relates to the county of Indiana. Passed.

Act providing for the making and repairing of public roads in the different townships of this Commonwealth. Recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

Act to provide for the loan of canvas, transportation and grounds for the purposes of the Centennial Encampment of the National Guard. Pending the discussion of this, the hour of six arrived and the bill went over until next week.

Mr. Reighard reported, from the Appropriation Committee, with a negative recommendation, an act to provide for the seasonable payment of the appropriation of one million dollars for the erection of a permanent Centennial Exhibition buildings, made by the acts of March 27, 1873, and May 14, 1874. Quite an excitement was created by the above proceeding, as it was claimed that the vote on the bill in the committee was a tie and the bill should not have been reported negatively.

The House adjourned.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The House bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the committee appointed by the New York Cheap Transportation Association, calling the attention of Congress to various facts relating to cheap transportation. Referred. In presenting the memorial Mr. Windom said that the committee represented 1,500 leading business men.

The Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the motion of Mr. Wadleigh, to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds was passed, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to—ayes 33, nays 28.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the action of that body in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Starkweather. Mr. English submitted a resolution that the business of the Senate be suspended, that the friends of the deceased might pay a fitting tribute to his public and private virtues. Agreed to. Appropriate remarks on the life and character of the deceased were made by Messrs. English, Dawes, Sargent, Eaton, and, as a further mark of respect to his memory, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was ordered that the session of Saturday be for debate only.

Mr. BUCKNER, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered a resolution authorizing the committee to employ experts in prosecuting its investigation into the affairs of the District. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill carrying into effect the treaty recently made with the King of the Hawaiian Islands. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to call on committee reports.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to protect the property of the Patent Office. It provides that any officer who shall receive any money, other than his salary, for any work done shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Passed.

The recent death of Mr. Starkweather was announced by his colleague, Mr. Phelps, and speeches were made in eulogy of the deceased by Messrs. Phelps, Stevenson, Hale and Garfield, after which resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted and the House adjourned.

ANOTHER SLEEPING CAR BURNED.

Two Lives Lost—Several Persons Injured.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., February 24.—Interviews with passengers show that a terrible railroad calamity happened at midnight near Wallingford, on the Harlem Extension. The train was composed of an engine, baggage car, one passenger car and a Wagoner sleeping car. There were ten passengers in the sleeping car, which was thrown from the track by a broken rail, upset, rolled down an embankment and caught fire. Mr. Bissells, proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and son aged seventeen, were in the center of the sleeping car. The father got out, but, hearing his cries of help, went back to save him, and both were burned to death. Their charred remains were found. No other of the passengers in the sleeping car were burned.

Mr. Francis Tierney and wife, of Chicago, were hurt, Mrs. Tierney on the face and her husband on the head. Rev. H. Cunningham, of Troy, is not hurt. Mr. Pikson, of Hartford, is injured. Only one lady, Mrs. Tierney, who was in the parlor of the sleeping car, was injured, and she but slightly. Both of the conductors on the car are uninjured. The engine went five miles after physicians, and all the injured are doing well. A gentleman from Montreal, whose name is unknown, is slightly injured. Madam Piert, of Philadelphia, is slightly hurt, but has gone on her way. An unknown man from Chicago was somewhat hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Tierney are at a station south of the scene of the disaster. There was about fifty persons on the passenger car behind the sleeping car, none of whom were hurt. Mr. Bissells was found dead with his feet out of the window and his body inside, burned to a crisp.

RUTLAND, Vt., February 24.—A. M. Gilbert, of Chicago, who was injured in the accident on the Harlem Extension road last night, is at a hotel here, quite delirious.

FIRE RECORD.

Evansville—$15,000—Thirteen Houses Burned in Caseyville.

EVANSVILLE, February 24.—A fire this morning destroyed the commission house of George H. Start & Co. and the ice house of Ingle Brothers, and damaged the foundry of Lindenschmidt. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance $13,500.

A fire at Caseyville yesterday destroyed thirteen houses, most of them two-story. This includes the greater part of the town fronting on the river. The loss is estimated at $15,000 to $25,000, and it is reported that there is no insurance.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—In the House to-day, the Senate bill to authorize the issue of $6,000,000 in bonds to complete the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad was passed, after being amended by providing that the question of issuing said bonds shall first be submitted to a vote of the people within thirty days from the passage of the bill. The House bill to punish gambling by fine and imprisonment was also passed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Falling and stationary barometer, slowly rising temperature, winds mostly from southeast and southwest, local and clear and partly cloudy weather, possibly succeeded by rain areas.

The 'Minnesota Democratic Convention is called for June 1st.

The steamboat Kitty Hegler was burned to the water's edge, at New Orleans, yesterday.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac will be held in Philadelphia June 6.

The Burmese embassy has arrived at Naples, and brings several presents for Victor Emanuel.

There will be no extra charge by the hotels of Cincinnati during the session of the Republican National Convention.

A jury has not yet been obtained in the Adin murder case, at Cleveland. A new venire of fifty men has been ordered.

A man stole a railroad tie at Erie, Wednesday night, and when passing through his gate, on his return home, slipped on the ice and was instantly killed by the tie coming down upon his head.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The McCandless Retirement Bill.

The Judiciary Committee Want to Hear from the Judge.

SUBSTITUTE MAY BE APPOINTED BY JUDGE M'KENNAN.

Thurman Preparing a Finance Bill--No Contraction and no Resumption.

Steamboat Bill to be Considered To-Day--Western Amendments to be Adopted.

HOW BABCOCK'S ACQUITTAL WAS RECEIVED.

His Wife Overcome by Joy---Congratulations of Hosts of Friends.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1876.

The Bill to Retire Judge McCandless.

Judge Edmunds, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, stated today that if justice is retarded by the condition of Judge McCandless, it is in the power of Circuit Judge McKennan to remove these obstructions by the appointment of a suitable person to act in the place of Judge McCandless, and that the law grants this authority to the Circuit Judge. He also stated that before action will be taken by the committee, it will be necessary for them to have evidence that Judge McCandless will take advantage of the act, and that therefore it will be satisfactory to the committee if Judge McCandless will address them a letter assuring them positively that he will retire. In this care, the committee will report the bill favorably. An instance was mentioned where a bill of this character was passed two years ago, for the benifit of a superannuated and infirm United States judge in Vermont, but since then he has persistently refused to accept the benefits of it, and still holds out, to the serious obstruction of justice.

The Steamboat Bill.

The Committee on Commerce will tomorrow consider the Steamboat bill referred back to them. The views expressed by members of the committee lead to the impression that the amendments advocated by the Western steamboat men will be incorporated, which will place but a single liability on the river steamboats, instead of double, and make the certificate of inspection evidence in all courts.

Scarcity of Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day urged upon the House Committee on Appropriations the necessity of an immediate appropriation to enable him to resume operations in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, declaring that a currency famine was imminent, and that it would be necessary to issue the silver, if nothing were done.

Thurman to Draw a Finance Bill.

The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee having instructed Senator Thurman to prepare a finance bill to be submitted to the committee, to-morrow, that gentleman was engaged on this work all day. The committee state that he will be able to prepare a bill which he thinks will receive the sanction of the majority of the committee. The principle of the bill will be the repeal of the Resumption act and the stoppage of any further contraction of the currency.

Collection of Tax on Spirits.

A proposition will be introduced into the Senate, within a few days, revising and simplifying the method of collecting the tax on spirits and the system of appointments in the internal revenue service.

The News of Babcock's Acquittal.

The news of the acquittal of General Babcock was first communicated to the President by Governor Shepherd. The wife of the General, upon being advised of the joyful tidings, immediately swooned away and went into hysterics, from which, however, she soon recovered. The residence of General Babcock was literally besieged by friends who called to congratulate the wife, who is a great favorite in society. Among these were the wifes of the highest officials. Mrs. Babcock, through this terrible ordeal, has had the sympathy of all.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1876.

THE CABINET HARMONIOUS.

A prominent member of the Cabinet authorizes the assertion that all the published reports of a serious disagreement between the President and any member of the Cabinet are absolutely devoid of foundation in fact, and it is stated, upon the same authority, that there has never been, either of recent date or at any time within many months, the occurrence of any event in the Cabinet sessions which could, by any possible means, be construed into an antagonism or the slightest indication of a rupture. Most positively is this true of late. These statements have been superinduced by many declarations to the effect that the Secretary of War and Attorney will shortly retire from his present office, and furthermore that the acquittal of General Babcock would be a sure promoter of such action on the part of Bristow. There is direct authority for the contradiction of this impression, and Cabinet officers say that the result of the trial can have no effect whatever in disturbing the harmony of the Cabinet.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S CASE BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs considered the report of the sub-committee on the correspondence furnished by the State Department, including a communication from Minister Schenck, in which he says that he had invested in Emma mine stock, but as it was a private speculation, for which he cited precedents, he did not see how his transactions could concern the public. He was not ashamed of what he had done. As the suggestion of the President, however, owing to the scandal, he resigned as a director of the company. The full committee thoroughly discussed the subject in an animated manner, but, arriving at no conclusion, adjourned until to-morrow. The committee are not satisfied with the character and extent of the documents furnished to them and, suspecting that others are in possession of the Secretary of State, they have invited him to appear before them to-morrow morning and to bring with him such other papers as he may have on the subject.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

All reports connecting the name of Attorney General Pierrepont with the mission to England are erroneous. Judge Pierrepont says he would not on any condition leave this country during the Centennial year, or while the Saint Louis political canvass as will engage universal attention, is pending. Equally incorrect have been the rumors that Secretary Fish will succeed General Schenck.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Chandler does not seem inclined to make public at present the name of the gentleman chosen by him to succeed General Cowan as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, though he has not contradicted the report that Mr. Gorham, late Minister to The Hague will be appointed to the office.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS. BABCOCK.

Upon the reception of telegrams, this afternoon, announcing the acquittal of General Babcock, President Grant, through his son, Colonel Grant, immediately tendered to Mrs. Babcock his sincere congratulations, which were followed by similar courtesies from great numbers of friends, including members of the Cabinet, Judges, Senators, members of the House of Representatives and many private citizens.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending February 22, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. W. King, Redstone—King bolt.
W. H. Maxwell, Pittsburgh—Crimping lamp chimneys.
E. W. Shippen, Meadville—Wooden shoe machine.
W. J. Smith, Lancaster—Stop cock boxes.
L. H. Tewksburg, Brooklyn—Butter packages.
A. & J. Beck, Philadelphia—Ratchet drill.
J. R. Graves, Corry—Watch jewel assorter.
A. Ilke, Lancaster—Destroying potato beetles.
E. T. Jameson, Pittsburgh—Shaving stereotype, &c., plates.
B. H. Jenks, Philadelphia—Fire escape.
S. B. Minnich, Landisville—Tobacco press.
G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh—Air compressor.
P. Dever, Glen Riddle—Watch charm and key.
E. R. Petit, Philadelphia—Dental engine.
E. Roth, New Oxford—Saw file guide.
E. A. Barnes, Pittsburgh—Shovel back strap.
W. Beatty, Philadelphia—Purifying ore.
G. M. Brice, Philadelphia—Car brake shoe.
I. S. Burnell, Curtinsville—Straw cutter.
I. Deutsch and S. Newman, Philadelphia—Cigar cutter.
D. H. Monterer, Philadelphia—Running gear for railroad car.
G. F. Eisennardt, Philadelphia—Loom mechanism.
J. F. Fewkes, Philadelphia—Anchor.
F. W. & F. W. Graves, Jr., Philadelphia—Grating apparatus.
J. R. Finney, Pittsburgh—Nail plate feeder.
J. R. Finney, Pittsburgh—Mechanical movement.
W. M. Griscom, Reading—Apple parers.
W. H. Harrison, New Castle—Sectional wheel.
G. W. Hunter, Philadelphia—Lifting jack.
J. H. Irwin, Philadelphia—Ventilating cap.
J. T. Jones, Pittston—Baling press.
J. McEvoy, Pittsburgh—Soap composition.
W. McKain, Pittsburgh—Nut machine.
D. R. Palmer and D. C. Kepler, Chambersburg—Car coupling.
J. H. Proctor, Philadelphia—Wool washing machine.
C. Schiers, Philadelphia—Drilling machine.
A. G. Strawbridge and W. M. Stevenson, Sharon—Horses' foot weight.
T. Strobridge, New Brighton—Coffee mill.
W. H. Thorn, Philadelphia—Extracting broken screws.
Reissue—G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh—Steam and air brake.
Designs—H. Kagy, Philadelphia—Oil cloth.
J. A. Lewis, Philadelphia—Oil cloth.
G. W. Gill, Philadelphia—Locks (3 cases.)
H. Guenther, Philadelphia—Badge.
Trade Marks—F. G. Craigmead, Pittsburgh—Geese feathers.
Levi & Berg, Philadelphia—Shoe blacking.
E. S. Steel & Co., Philadelphia—Woolens and men's wear.
B. H. Peabody, Pittsburgh—Flour.

OHIO.

Y. R. Cole, Reedtown—Gate.
J. C. Howell, Cleveland—Straightening metal bars.
E. C. Nugent, Dayton—Flanging boiler heads.
E. Owen, Dayton—Grain drill.
H. B. Sloe, Cadwallader—Tire heater.
J. C. Thurman, Cleveland—Babe tie.
M. Taggart, Mansfield—Bread and pastry board.
J. J. Talbott, Crestline—Sash holder.
J. J. Thornton, Cleveland—Saftey devices for main springs.
W. N. Whitley, Springfield—Harvester (two cases.)
W. N. Whitley, Springfield—Mowing machine.
F. B. Wickham, Newark—Corn planter.
C. R. Winkler, Toledo—Steam cooking apparatus.
J. Schrauter, Cincinnati—Sofa bedstead.
J. Lenman, Cincinnati—Reclining chair.
J. Lawler, Cleveland—Newspaper journal box.
G. Judson, Cleveland—Life boat.
F. Kochler, Cincinnati—Sheet metal moldings.
J. Herman and G. C. Lewis, Cincinnati—Crazing and champering barrels.
R. Hills, Delaware—Fire proof building.
W. B. Crane, Cleveland—Fireman's ladder.
W. Porter, Cleveland—Nut blank machine.
G. W. Forbes, Cincinnati—Carburetter.
Trade Marks—J. King, Cleveland—Spectacles and rye glasses.
S. Lowenthal & Co., Cincinnati—Cigars.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

CARLISTS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

MADRID, February 24.—It is stated that Don Carlos and Lizaragus, with 24,000 men, without artillery or provisions, are refuged in the mountainous district of Amezmans, endeavoring to gain the French frontier by way of Aldindo. Several divisions are marching against them.

THE CARLIST ADVANCE IMMINENT.

MADRID, February 24.—A great battle is considered imminent. The French authorities have arrested Vinalet, the Carlist Minister of War, and interned him at Bayonne. The Alfonsists have captured the material of the *Courted Rest*, the Carlist official journal, and also the machinery for coining Carlist money.

England.

THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER—CAPTAIN OF THE FRANCONIA HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

LONDON, February 24.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Strathclyde disaster was concluded to-day. The jury, after deliberating an hour and a half, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the officer in charge of the steamer Franconia, and expressing indignation against the officers of that vessel for steaming away without rendering assistance. The jury also censured the Captain of the tug which, in answer to the Franconia's signals, went to the assistance of the going to the wrecked vessel. The Captain of the Franconia was admitted to bail.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, February 24.—C. E. & A. Dixon, merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are reported at $3,500,000. Their assets are believed to be good. They were large holders of the National Steamship Company's shares. The latter declined today from 11 to 8@8¾.

France.

REORGANIZING THE CABINET.

PARIS, February 24.—The *Official Journal* publish a decree announcing the appointment of Jules Dufaure as President of the Council, in place of Buffet, resigned. Dufaure is also appointed Minister of the Interior *ad interim*. The decree also confirms the withdrawal of Count de Meaux as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Turkey.

THE SULTAN'S RECENT ILLNESS—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE SUCCESSION.

LONDON, February 25.—The *Times* has a letter from Pera, commenting on the Sultan's recent indisposition. The writer says the most ominous rumors were spread about as to the gravity of the Padishah's illness, and speculation was afloat as to what the people might be looking forward to should a failure come to the worst. The Sultan's scheme about altering the order of succession to the throne, seems to have been abandoned and the heir is not the Sultan's eldest son, but his brother, Mohammed Mourad Effendi.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1876.

ADVISORY COUNCIL—FINAL REPORTS—RESOLUTION DECLARING BEECHER INNOCENT NEGATIVED.

The morning session of the Plymouth Advisory Council was taken up with a discussion of the report of the Committee of Nine, appointed to frame the final report of the Council. The conclusions on the first five questions are all in favor of Plymouth Church.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported adversely on the resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Bell to the effect that the Council declares Mr. Beecher innocent of the charges preferred against him. The report was adopted.

The committee to further investigate the character of Mr. Beecher are: Professor Timothy Dwight, D. D., of New Haven; Rev. J. W. Wellman, D. D., of Massachusetts, and Hon. Bradford R. Wood, of Albany.

The Council was dissolved.

BOWEN'S STATEMENT AGAINST BEECHER.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that Mr. Bowen declines to give the text of his statement to the newspapers, and the Plymouth Committee say they will not. *Eagle* reporters called upon Bowen and members of the committee to-day, but they were all firm. The substance of the statement, however, has been ascertained. Mr. Bowen does not claim to have any knowledge of guilt on Beecher's part. He says he believes him guilty because of what he has heard from divers parties. The only names mentioned by him are Mr. and Mrs. Richards, who, he said, told him that Mrs. Tilton confessed to them. Another woman, whose name he declines to give, told him, he says, that in 1858 she saw Mr. Beecher enter, in a suspicious manner, the study of Plymouth Church with a woman, whose name he also declines to mention. His informant did not say she knew adultery was committed there, but she believed there was. The third and chief case cited by Bowen, is that of a woman who, he says, told him she had been twice outraged by Mr. Beecher, and that, subsequent to the outrages, she remained improperly intimate with him. Who this woman was, where the alleged outrages took place, or when they took place, are facts which Mr. Bowen declares he cannot be induced to disclose. Apart from these three cases, the statement is devoted to a defense of Bowen's behavior toward Beecher and the public since he became convinced of Beecher's guilt.

OIL UP AND RISING.

Considerable of a flurry was occasioned in the petroleum trade to-day, by numerous dispatches, private and public, reporting an excited state of affairs and a marked advance on the creek, Oil City, Rouseville, Titusville, Parker's Landing and other points. The result was an important advance, and at the close of Change the tendency was still upward.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DECLARES IN FAVOR OF SPECIE RESUMPTION JANUARY 1, 1879.

At a largely attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, resolutions were adopted in favor of the resumption of specie payments January 1, 1879.

We learn from a Democratic paper out West that "the removal of a spoonful of brains from a particular part of the head will transform a Newton into an idiot." The question is, what bungler trepanned that editor?

BABCOCK ACQUITTED.

The Verdict Favorably Received.

THE GENERAL SERENADED AT HIS HOTEL.

SPEECHES BY HIM AND HIS COUNSEL.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—On the opening of the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Dillon proceeded to charge the jury in the Babcock case. The evidence was carefully analyzed by the Court, its weight and credibility being left to the jury. A few minutes past one o'clock the jury retired to deliberate.

At the opening of the court this afternoon, the motion for a new trial in the McKee case was taken and the argument begun. At twenty-five minutes past three, the jury in the Babcock case sent word that they had found a verdict, and they were immediately ushered into court. On taking their seats, the foreman handed the verdict to the Clerk, who read it, as follows: "The jury find the defendant not guilty." Some demonstrations in favor of the defendant were made, but were quickly stopped. There was a general hand shaking, however, and Gen. Babcock crossed over to the jury and most heartily and feelingly shook the hand of each juryman and thanked them kindly for their verdict. The General and friends then left the court and started for their hotel. On reaching the street the party was heartily cheered by a great crowd congregated in front of the Custom House, and almost everybody seemed well pleased with the verdict.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—General Babcock has received what can almost be called an ovation, since his acquittal. His rooms at the Lindell Hotel were crowded with callers for several hours after his discharge by the court, some of the most prominent citizens being among those who dropped in and offered their congratulations on the result of the trial. Among those present were General Sherman, General Harvey, Judge Treat, Colonel Hatch, of McKee's counsel, Postmaster Filley, a number of ex-Federal officers, the jury and many of the army officers now or stationed here. About nine this evening the officers at the arsenal, accompanied by the arsenal band, called at the hotel and gave the General a serenade. Colonel Hatch made a brief speech in response, in which he congratulated General Babcock on the result of the trial, said the verdict was another evidence of the closing of the gap between the North and South and of the restoration of peace and fraternal feelings, and called on the band to play "Dixie," which was done.

General Babcock was then loudly called for, and responded in about the following words:

"Gentlemen of St. Louis—I thank you for all your expressions of kindness. My heart is too full for me to make a speech to-night, even if I could do so under other circumstances. I must thank you all most deeply."

He then introduced Mr. Storrs, who made a few remarks, to the effect that they had never believed General Babcock could not have a fair, impartial trial in Missouri. They had never encouraged the idea that so-called rebel influence would operate against him here. In fact, some of the most friendly and sympathetic letters received by General Babcock have come from Southern Confederates. They always believed they had a strong case, and the result had proved that their opinion was right.

Judge Chester H. Krum was then called for and, after stating that he was proud to say a Missouri jury could try an important case and give a just verdict, he referred in a few words to the value of a pure personal character and unblemished integrity; it was better, he said, than anything else a man could possess in this world, and would serve him above all things in the time of trouble.

Shortly after this, another band appeared at the hotel and serenaded the General, but no more speeches were made.

After eleven o'clock, Charles H. Tandy, somewhat noted as colored politician, at the head of some thirty or forty colored citizens, called, paid their respects to the General and congratulated him upon his acquittal. There is a strong and apparently sincere and kindly feeling towards Babcock among nearly all classes of citizens, irrespective of political sentiment, and nearly every one expresses pleasure at the acquittal.

NEW ORLEANS.

More Whisky Indictments—West and Casey Accused—The Cotton Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The following named merchants were arraigned in the United States Circuit Court to-day, on indictments for unlawfully neglecting to make the entries required by law to be made in their books as wholesale liquor dealers: Wm. Flash, J. A. Lowis, Jas. A. Gardner, L. A. Saxon, all of the firm of Flash, Lewis & Gardner, and H. Fairchild, of the firm of Fairchild & Bingham. The *Times* Washington special says leading papers in Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati will publish a statement to-day to the effect that evidence has been forwarded here sufficient to indict West and Casey for complicity in the whisky ring. Colonel Casey denies the charge. His statement will say he has had nothing to do with the whisky or cotton rings, and that his name has not been before the Grand Jury. District Attorney Beckwith says he knows nothing of Casey's connection in any way with the whisky matter.

It is understood that in the cotton case before the Grand Jury as many as fifteen persons, who were engaged in prosecuting the claim, will be indicted for alleged fraudulent practices.

Sale of Wabash and Erie Canal.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., February 24.—The Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from the Ohio State line through the cities of Ft. Wayne, Logansport and Lafayette, and the abandoned portion from Lafayette to Terre Haute and Evansville, was sold today at public sale, the chief purchaser being the plaintiff, J. K. Gapen, who had brought an action to close up the trust for all concerned. This case, involving the State Debt act, several years in the Supreme Court, was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, with the intention of having the liabilities of the State to pay the canal stocks determined. The cases from Lafayette to the Ohio line sold for $85,000; the abandoned portion $11,860; lots, quarries and lands, etc., adjacent, $3,360; total amount of sales, so far, $101,360. The sale of the canal lands will continue to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Wm Heath, a brakeman, was killed at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, while coupling cars.

Mrs. Gilbert, a widow, was brutally murdered in Medo township, Minnesota, Wednesday night.

W. H. Sabine, of Cincinnati, was fatally injured at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, in attempting to jump off a railroad train.

Jesse Spray, a brakeman, was killed at Greenfield, on Wednesday, by being knocked off his train by the projecting roof of the depot.

Waddy Thompson is still in custody at Memphis, his replevin case having been decided against him and the Judge refusing an appeal.

Arrangements have been completed by the newspaper proprietors of Philadelphia to tender a complimentary banquet to Colonel John W. Forney on his return from Europe next week.

The Grand Jury at Springfield, Ills., yesterday returned indictments against Henry P. Westerman, John L. Smith, D. T. Thompson, George M. Campbell and Albert Smith for conspiring to defraud the Government of internal revenue.

A Musical Mouse.

A Mr. William Stevens, living at Union Corner, Md., is the happy possessor of a musical mouse. According to the statement of our informant, Mr. Stevens' household has been kept in profound wonder and amazement for a long

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1876.

MOTTO for the Republican party during the approaching campaign: "Let no Democrat escape."

GENERAL BABCOCK is acquitted. Now let the *Post* get up on its hind legs and howl, unless it would die like a pig in the sty in a land in which all crooked whisky hope withers.

THE *Post* claims to have been the first newspaper in the United States to suggest St. Louis as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. The selection, however, makes it look BLACK for JERRY.

WHEN it comes to a fair and square old-fashioned back-hold tussle with prophecy, the *Post* feels thoroughly at home. That paper now predicts the election of the Democratic State ticket in Indiana by a majority of twenty thousand.

THERE is at present an extraordinary demand for Government bonds on domestic account. This remarkable confidence in our national securities is deserving of very thoughtful consideration, and students of political economy would do well to give the subject their careful attention.

THE emblematical similarity between the trunk of the old Boston elm, which was blown down a week or ten days ago, and the moral condition of the Democratic party, is quite remarkable. "It was found," the reports say, "to be hollow within, much shattered by the fall, and entirely decayed at heart."

IT WAS the philosopher BACON who wrote: "There is great difference betwixt a cunning man and a wise man. There be that can pack the cards, who yet can't play well; they are good in caravasses and factions, and yet otherwise mean men." Let the Democratic press, learning a lesson from its bitter course with regard to General BABCOCK'S trial, remember.

AN ARTICLE in the current number of the *North American Review*, on the general diffusion of primary instruction throughout the country, states the remarkable fact that thirty-three millions of dollars have been given by wealthy men to institutions of learning during the last four years. If we are not the most highly educated people, it would certainly seem that we are the most generally educated nation.

CONGRESSMAN JENCKS, of the Twenty-fifth Congressional district of this State, bears about the same relation to a genuine reformer of abuses which "Captain Jinks of the horse-marines" bore to a true soldier. The value of his suggestions relative to political discharges and appointments may be inferred from the fact that it is hardly more than a week ago since he discharged an efficient clerk—a badly crippled Union soldier—from his committee, to make room for a Bourbon of the first water.

THE Secretary of the Treasury directed the prosecution against General BABCOCK because there were circumstances that made it proper, and the President testified in his behalf because he knew of facts that were in favor of the accused, but through all the trial there has been nothing to indicate that the President desired to shield a guilty man, or the Secretary to convict an innocent one. General BABCOCK has now been honorably acquitted by a jury of his peers: what has the opposition press to say?

ACCORDING to the St. Louis *Republican's* statistical report of the manufactures of that city for the last year, it appears that for forty different kinds of manufactures the capital employed has increased from $29,977,292 in 1870, to $38,856,595 in 1875, and the value of the product from $62,832,570, to $85,468,190. That paper justly observes: "When it is remembered that one-half this period has been marked elsewhere by a postration of industry and trade, the growth made by our city in these manufactures is the more surprising and encouraging."

THE Attorney General of Iowa has just given an opinion relative to the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of that State, to the effect that all previous legislation on this amendment is illegal and unconstitutional; that the Constitution cannot be amended by a joint resolution, but must be by a regular enactment of law. This defeats the movement for another four years, although he says the present Legislature has power to legalize their acts already done. Patience is the noblest, as it is also the rarest, element of fortitude. Let the sex cultivate it. The hour of their enfranchisement is steadily drawing nigher.

"ALL THE Texas Congressmen were born out of the State, but being Democrats they are not looked down upon as carpet-baggers."—*New York Times.*

Of course not. And even if a Republican is base enough to deny his politics, he can get along very comfortably in that State and in other States of the South. But one who is not of so pliable a nature, who cannot silently listen to denunciation of men whom he has been accustomed to respect, and of principles which he believes to be right, will very soon be forced into a more or less active participation in politics, and, if a Northern man, no matter how honorable and upright of character he may be, he will forever after be known as a "carpet-bagger," with all the imputed infamy which the term implies.

ALL the Republican conventions that have been recently held were distinguished by uncommon earnestness and unanimity of purpose. This purpose was for the party in the ensuing struggle, since these spontaneous outbursts of patriotism and enthusiasm only occur when great emergencies rouse the people to a sense of their duty. They show that the Republican party of 1860 still lives in 1876 to fight for and sustain the fundamental principles underlying our free institutions, and that the time has not yet come when those who suffered and sacrificed for the preservation of the country are willing to see it delivered into the hands of those who sought to destroy it. The Republican party is destined to achieve another glorious triumph in this centennial year.

THE Greek community in London is said to feel great satisfaction at the transaction which the English Government has entered into with Egypt. They consider it a security for the independence of their own country. KARL BLIND, a shrewd thinker, in his last letter to the New York *Evening Post*, considers that if Russia had her own way in the East, Hellenic nationality would soon be doomed to destruction. He is also convinced that the possession of Constantinople by Russia would result in one of the most gigantic perils to the British dominions in Asia, entailing immense dangers for the political standing and even the commercial prosperity of that country. He seems to believe with the Grand Duke, that the Russian thoroughfare to England is by way of the Eastern gates.

GOVERNOR BAGLEY, of Michigan, issued a Centennial address to the people of that State on WASHINGTON'S birthday, in which, deprecating the fact that the history of the United States is not taught in five thousand of the six thousand schools of the State, he said: "It occurs to me that this is not the way to insure good citizenship in the future. If our children are thus educated, or rather uneducated, we shall by and by become a nation of doubters and croakers. I hope the parents and children, and the school-officers and school-teachers of this State will see to it that this be changed at once." It is to be feared that similar thoughtlessness and neglect with regard to important matter prevail to a deplorable extent in other States, and the reform which Governor BAGLEY urges in Michigan, should at once be set on foot in every Commonwealth of the Union.

IT NOW appears that the reason why Queen VICTORIA opened the English Parliament in person was because she wants that body to grant an annuity to her youngest daughter, the Princess BEATRICE, for whom, it seems, a prospective husband has been found, in the shape of a petty German potentate, known as Prince LOUIS, of Battenberg. The Queen has never, since her husband's death, made her appearance in public unless she has had some such ax to grind, and the fact is discreditable alike to herself and to the people over whom she rules; in the first place because it proves that she can only be moved to perform her duty by mercenary considerations, and in the second, because they so readily condone all her shortcomings and resume all their flunkeyism whenever she chooses to exhibit herself in a rare show. But of course she will get the allowance asked for.

A CONTEMPT CASE.

Reference was made, a few days ago, to a threatened conflict between Judge TIPTON, of the McLean county (Illinois) court, and Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States Circuit Court. The conflict was precipitated by Judge TIPTON, but it did not last long. The history of the case is as follows: Colonel R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, an old Pittsburgher, and for many years a prominent member of our bar—but for a number of years past a resident of Chicago—and HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq., of the latter city, were engaged as attorneys for Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT and H. J. JEWETT, trustees of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, in a certain cause pending before Judge TIPTON, and to forward the interests of their clients, they filed a petition for the removal of the cause to the United States Circuit Court at Springfield. It was afterwards learned that the record had been duly filed in the United States Court at Springfield, and that Judge DRUMMOND had overruled a motion to remand the cause to the State court. Colonel ROBERTS held that all his acts were legal, and that they were performed solely in the interest of his clients. Judge TIPTON, however, construed his actions as in contempt of court, and caused him to be arrested and imprisoned. Mr. CRAWFORD was likewise dealt with, he having appeared before Judge DRUMMOND, and argued a motion to strike the whole record from the files, which was refused, the Federal Judge holding that the case had been properly transferred. Both attorneys, being in the custody of the sheriff of McLean county, and not in a frame of mind to "purge themselves of their contempt," applied to Judge DRUMMOND for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted and made returnable on Monday last. The argument, however, was not heard until Tuesday. Two attorneys appeared in opposition to the discharge of the petitioners, alleging that they had been legally committed, and that the act of Judge TIPTON was not a subject of review by the Federal court. They also held that the gentlemen had another remedy if they were wrongfully punished by Judge TIPTON—to appeal to the Supreme Court, and, if the decision was there affirmed, to appeal to the United States courts. Judge DRUMMOND held that, when a case had been transferred to the Federal court, and a lawyer was was punished by a State court for doing what the act of Congress authorized him to do, it was the duty of the Federal court to protect him. The Federal judges did not desire to interfere with the state jurisdiction, nor did they seek jurisdiction. Was there any other way in which the gentlemen could be protected? Ought they to go back to the Circuit Court in McLean county, where their case had been decided and they found guilty without a hearing? They had been found guilty of contempt, and the question was whether the Federal court ought not to protect its officers—for members of the bar were its officers. The rule undoubtedly was that, generally, no court would interfere with another in a question of contempt. That was a matter which remained exclusively with the court where the alleged contempt was committed. But the present was an exceptional case. This was a case where an act was done under an act of Congress, and punishment had been imposed for an act done in pursuance of law. It certainly was an exception to the general rule. Otherwise parties might be imprisoned and kept there indefinitely without any relief, or at any rate for a long series of years, as it takes a long time to get a case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The facts, therefore, in the petitions remaining uncontroverted, and the right to the rule being clear under the law, the Judge held that the petitioners were entitled to their discharge, and a rule was entered discharging them from custody. Col. ROBERTS thus made a noble stand in defense of his clients, and against what was unquestionably an act of judicial despotism. He has done a good service to the profession, in asserting the rights of attorneys, who will largely share with him whatever *contempt* he may have for Judge TIPTON'S arbitrary act.

THE Hopkins University at Baltimore, which was formally dedicated last Tuesday, will possess several novel features that deserve notice. No particular model is to be followed, but it is designed to employ, so far as is possible, whatever valuable and desirable agencies the educational system of the country has thus far failed to secure. Neither science nor the study of literature will be specially favored, but instead, everything will be welcomed which will tend to develop character and make men. The President of the University believes that it is useless to dispute concerning the relative advantages of science and literature, hence the institution will be conducted as a strictly non-sectarian school, in the belief that religion has nothing to fear from science, and that science need not be afraid of religion; for, as religion claims to interpret the Divine Word, in like manner science reveals the Divine Laws. The President does not favor the traditional four years' system of college instruction, which is not known in European universities; and when students present themselves who are prepared in some branches of a liberal education and are deficit in others, he will credit them with their entertainments, and place them where they can continue their studies to the best advantage. It is not yet decided what the university will do for the higher education of women, but the President evidently favors their participation in some way in its advantages. The medical department will inaugurate a marked innovation in medical instruction in this country; the course embracing practice in the laboratories of physics, chemistry and zoology; a knowlege of the laws of drainage, ventilation and meteorology; and such an acquaintance with French, German and Latin as will enable the physician to keep up with his profession throughout the world. The university will be opened to receive students on the 3d of next October.

THE most important question at issue in the Connecticut campaign is the currency question. There is a considerable Democratic element in that State in favor of the repeal of the Resumption law of 1875, and the action of the late Democratic Convention in committing the party so strongly to the forced resumption dogma, is likely to create not a little trouble. The "Independents," who at their convention on Tuesday decided to await the formal action of the Democrats on this point, will now be likely to call another convention to nominate candidates of their own. How this will affect the contest between the two main parties, remains to be seen.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Nearly 200,000,000 feet of logs were put into the waters of Puget Sound, Oregon, last year, and 150 teams were engaged in the business.

The importation of kerosene into Great Britain is on the decline. The value imported last year was only $390,641, against $6,012,705 in 1874.

The shipments of lumber from Lock Haven, Pa., up to February 5th show a total of 1,740,000 feet, an increase over the same period last year of 830,000.

The Idaho *Avalanche* asserts that within a circuit of five miles around Silver City money enough might be extracted from the bowels of the earth to pay off the national debt twenty times over.

The French sardine packers have of late years palmed off spurious fish, such as sprats, mackerel, and even more common species, to such an extent that the consumption has largely fallen off.

A large order for sheetings has been received in Fall River from Florence, Italy. A number of the Fall River mills are said to have sold a part of their products at 4¾ cents from April to August next.

A Boston paper says: "A review of the labor market shows that the wages of workmen employed at necessary trades in Boston have fallen off in three years, while those at work upon occupations more ornamental than useful are receiving about the same. As a natural consequence the number of carpenters and masons now employed shows the greatest falling off.

The *Volks Zeitung* states that trade is almost at a standstill in several parts of Germany, and that many manufactories are unable to employ their usual complement of hands. In the districts of Hagen, Bochum and Dortmund a large number of workmen have been discharged in the course of the last three months, and the wages of the remainder have been considerably reduced. The iron and mining industries are much depressed, and a sharp contraction in operations has taken place.

A Second Adventist recently applied to the Chicago agent of a line of ocean steamers for a ticket to Scotland, and wanted it "charged to the Lord," since he was going on the Lord's business. The security wasn't considered good.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Senator Sharon thinks the political atmosphere looks Hayesy.

The proper orthography of the name of the next Governor of Indiana is Orth.

The King of Sweden is a member of the republic of letters. He writes editorials for a Swedish journal.

A Philadelphia policeman took Physic the other day for robbing a store. His other name was John.

Sunday lectures, in Chicago, have become quite as popular as Sunday sermons, and almost as profitable.

Out in Colorado they talk of making of Pioneer and Editor William N. Byers the first Governor of the State.

Murray is going to have two pulpit chairs made from his filched limb of the old Boston elm, for his new church.

The reason why Chicago stood no show for the Democratic Convention was because the distilleries have been shut down.

There was paid by Chicago last year for strychnine for killing dogs, $135; for killing men, over ten thousand times that amount.

Egypt will take no mean part in our Centennial Exhibition. Her catalogues of contributions comprehend six thousand specimens.

The Bostonians are showing their commercial propensity by sawing their old elm tree into bits, for sale at astonishing figures.

There will be more ice housed on the Kennebec river this winter than ever before. At least 300,000 tons have already secured a sale.

Talk about Job with his boils! Look at the Democratic party and its sores, and tell which of the two afflictions you would rather undergo.

One of the candidates for Mayor of Burlington, Iowa, is running on the platform of a new opera house, and there's lots of music in the air.

Henry Ward Beecher owns land in Barron county, Wis., upon which he has recently given a mortgage. His purse must be growing barren.

Taken as a whole there is no other body in the world more suffused with the malevolent afflatus of unpatriotism than is the Democratic party.

In France the past year was the most prolific in wine since the famous comet year of 1858. The vineyards always come it most generously in comet years.

The Pontifical organ at Rome remarks that "cremation is a sign of civilization." In olden times the Catholic Church was a still warmer advocate of the system.

In Bavaria they have a new penalty for fueling. They give the remains of the slain to the medical school. The young Hotspurs are terribly cut up about it.

Mr. Orth is the first man who ever ran for Governor of Indiana who can address his audiences in two languages. He speaks both English and German.

There are 450 heathen Chinese in New York. They celebrated their New Year's there a few days ago. The number of heathens Caucasians there is not stated.

St. Louis is to have a grand zoological garden, to comprise thirty-five acres. The National Democratic Convention will furnish her with all the wild beasts needed to stock it.

The iron horse is now introduced for the first time in the Flowery Kingdom. Let us hope that from his loins may sally forth forces of beneficent culture for all Eastern Asia.

Not a valuable ship or cargo has been lost on the Massachusetts coast during the present winter, notwithstanding that the Democratic bark in that State went to Davy Jones' locker.

A man has been found who is delighted at the law's delays. He lives in a house which is the subject of a lawsuit, and has been ordered by both litigants to pay no rent to the other.

A late ruling of the postoffice deprives the public of an important postal facility. It is to the effect that a letter once delivered, even if it does not reach the person addressed, cannot be remailed without another stamp.

"We don't care who he is," says a Democratic exchange, speaking of the Presidential campaign, "we want a man who can win." Of course. They would indorse their friend Satan, if they thought they could succeed with him.

The Philadelphia courts have just enjoined a bad smell, the city gas company being the defendant. Here is a hint for the courts of Washington. Congress is in session, and the offensive odors arising from it penetrate the entire land.

Postal rates between this country and Queensland, Australia, will hereafter be as follows: Letters, twelve cents for every half ounce or less; newspapers, two cents each; other printed matter of all kinds, patterns and samples of merchandise, four cents for each four ounces or fraction.

PERSONAL.

The daughters of Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister at Washington, wear hick-soled shoes, plain unpinned-back dresses and old-fashioned cloaks. And hey are pictures of health.

Mother Stewart is announced for a mission through England on the following terms: Ten shillings a night, or three nights for a pound. It strikes us that she is being hired out by her committee at a remarkably cheap rate.

Hugh Courtney, who claims to be a son of the Earl of Devon, living in the south of England, was arrested at Buffalo, late Saturday night, for attempting to defraud the proprietor of the Tiff House of his board for the last month, amounting to $325. The young man sent for help to some of the first families of Buffalo, where he had been hugely entertained, but they declined to assist the bogus young nobleman.

An old man was carried to the Springfield, Mass., almshouse the other day, whose experience is that of King Lear. He formerly belonged to good circles. His wife died, he bestowed his property upon his children, now grown up and married; one after one, they found it burdensome to support him, and he returned to that city to live on public charity. He cried like a child while relating his story and pointed out his former residence.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, who received the nomination for Governor on Tuesday, from the Indiana Republican Convention, was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and went to Indiana in 1839, where he commenced the practice of law. He was a State Senator in 1843 and 1846, a Presidential elector in 1848, and was first elected to Congress in 1862, where he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was also a member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-third Congresses. Last year he received the appointment of Minister to Austria, succeeding Hon. John Jay, and has since resided in Vienna.

A Taunton, Massachusetts, man of forty-six has had a chequered career. He has been shipwrecked once, narrowly escaped baking in a railroad accident, has been run away with times innumerable, was shot in the neck at Gettysburg, had a taste of the horrors of Libby prison, fell overboard from a whaler, and, before being picked up, left two fingers in the mouth of a shark, was drafted twice, had his right arm broken in two places during the first New York riot, stood on a barrel with a halter around his neck in an Alabama town at the outbreak of the rebellion, from sunrise to sunset; in 1863, was crushed under a falling building, during a California earthquake, and was without food or drink nearly fifty hours; and when homeward bound from the mines of the White Pine region, narrowly escaped lynching through a mistaken impression. Amidst all, he preserves his equanimity and refuses to believe that fortune is taunting him.

Meanness of the Orleans Princes

Lucy Hamilton Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*:

A anecdote respecting the peculiar failing of the Orleans Princes, namely, their meanness in money matters, are freely circulated in private quarters. I am told that the Emperor, when he hunted at Compiegne, was accustomed to send the produce of the chase for distribution either among the hospitals of Paris or as an addition to the fare of the officers of the Imperial Guard, but the Duke d'Aumale, when he gives a hunting party at Chantilly, sends all the game the next morning to be sold in the Parisian markets. Moreover, after the war, he claimed and received from the Government for alleged damages to his chateau at Chantilly 30,000 francs, while the working people in the neighborhood declared that Chantilly had not sustained the slightest injury. The poor persons whose dwellings in the neighborhood of Paris were totally destroyed never received one thirty per cent. of their actual losses. Then a story is told, how the Duke and his son and the son's tutor once went to church together; how, when the collection was taken up, the plate was handed to the distinguished party; how the Duke put in a ten cent piece for all three of them, and took out four cents change; and how, in doing so, he dropped one of the coppers and disturbed everybody in the vicinity by making them get up and move their chairs and look for it. Other little traits of the like nature are cited, and so it is no wonder that the Orleans family are not as popular as from their intelligence, their birth, and their antecedents they ought to be.

ECONOMY IN LIGHT.

The Substitution of Oil for Gas in Leading Cities.

The tendency, which is born of economy and enforced by the high prices of the gas monopolies, to substitute the use of the various kinds of coal oils for gas is attracting general discussion from the press of different cities. Brooklyn seems to be making the experiment on the most extended scale, and the results are interesting. The New York *Tribune* says that "how far oil has been substituted for gas in private dwellings there is no certain method of estimating, but it is well known that there are numerous instances where householders in what are called 'comfortable circumstances' have recently ordered the meters to be taken out of their houses. The change is more easily observed in shops that are open in the evening. On the interior thoroughfares oil lamps are the rule, gas the exception, in the show windows. On the best street for stores—Fulton street—there are a few blocks where the oil predominates largely; many where it is used by about half the shops; and scarcely a block without some instances of the change. Here and there a few of the larger, handsomer shops are burning oil, and there is an occassional one where both gas and oil are burning, the oil probably being on trial. The gas companies are manifestly uneasy, though some of their officials speak in slighting terms of the matter as merely a symptom of the 'hard times' which everybody hopes are passing away. But meanwhile the offer is made to light the street lamps with oil at a price far below the lowest that gas is furnished at, and the offer has had the effect already of reducing the price at which the city contracts for gas."

To test the costliness of gas and oil the *Tribune* narrates the following experiment: 'An ordinary 'student lamp,' burning oil, was compared with a bat's-wing burner consuming six feet of gas in an hour. First, the amount of light was compared by holding a lead pencil at a distance from the two flames and observing the two shadows. By pushing the gas burner further back than the lamp a point was at length reached where the shadows were equally dark. The gas was then seven feet from the pencil; the lamp was 5.3 feet. The comparative light of the flames was as the squares of those distances—i. e., as 18 to 28, or 7:1. The lamp burned oil (as was ascertained by weighing it at intervals) at the rate of about one gallon in seventy hours. To get as much light from oil as from the gas burner one gallon would, of course, last only forty hours. This oil was bought at retail for 30 cents. Gas costs $3 per 1,000 feet, the six-foot burner would consume 72 cents' worth in the forty hours. If the price of gas were reduced to $2 50 per 1,000 feet, it would still cost twice as much, light for light, as the oil." The oil used in this experiment was of the finest quality and the highest price.

STATE NEWS.

Chester has twenty-five miles of sidewalks.

Reading has "charity parlor entertainments."

Small-pox is reported in several parts of Butler county.

The value of the wares manufactured in the West Chester prison, last year, is set down at $11,000.

David Will, County Surveyor of Butler county, died of pneumonia, last week, aged forty-five years.

Edward Challen, a young man, was found dead in his bed at Mann's, Mifflin county, on the 15th inst.

John Campbell was discharged from the Juniata county jail, last week, where he had spent two years for contempt of court.

The first turnpike in Pennsylvania was commenced in 1792, and extended from Philadelphia to Lebanon. Since then 250 have been made.

James Callen, a farmer of Delaware county, this State, has been arrested for distilling whisky illicitly. He was operating in an excavation under his barn.

A crowd of petty thieves is giving great trouble to the people of Bellefonte. Four of the leaders were arrested, last week, and there are hopes that the gang will be broken up.

Hon. Charles McKibben, State Senator, who has been dangerously ill for some time at his residence in Chambersburg, of congestion of the brain, is now improving quite rapidly.

Miss Polly Burris, a maiden lady aged seventy-two, of Mifflintown, was found lying upon the floor of her room dead on Sunday morning, having probably been dead some days.

Mr. John Brower, of Pottstown, has on exhibition at Breidenbach's tavern, near that place, a heifer calf, three months old, that is a curiosity. It is a mixture of the Alderney and Holstein breeds, mouse colored and spotted.

Butler was visited, recently, by a gang of burglars, who went about spying out the fat places while pretending to be peddlers, repairers of door bells, etc. The citizens met and formed a vigilance committee, had one of the gang arrested on an old charge of horse stealing, and the others left.

The mammoth steer "General Grant," of which so much has been said in the papers, still remains on the farm of the owner, D. H. Branson, Esq., West Brandywine township, Chester county, but on the 15th of March will be taken to his new quarters, on the Centennial Exposition grounds, Philadelphia, where he is to be on exhibition. This wonderful bovine now weighs about 4,000 pounds, and is the largest animal of the kind in the United States.

The Butler *Citizen* says: A sad affair, resulting in the death of Mr. Wilhelm Michael, a man about sixty years of age, who had been living on the farm of Mrs. Judge Wilson McCandless, about two miles north of town, occurred last week. Last Friday night, while the rest of the family were asleep, Mr. M., who was evidently laboring under an aberration of mind, put on his rubber boots, slipped out of the house and wandered through the woods to the Connoquenessing, into which he fell and was drowned. The body was not discovered until Sunday noon, when it was taken out of the creek to the residence of his son, August, who lives near by, and was buried on Monday afternoon, in his lot, in the North Cemetery. The cause of Mr. Michael's mental aberration is said to have been some trouble regarding getting a good title for some land and other trivial circumstances. He was a man of excellent character, owed no man a cent, and all his friends sincerely regret his unexpected death.

OHIO NEWS.

The Ohio Association of Mexican Veterans held an interesting reunion at Columbus, this week.

Mr. John D. Longley, editor of the Bellaire *Independent*, jumped from the top of an omnibus a few days ago, and received probably fatal injuries.

Margaret Nixon, of Vinton county, has been sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for life for the murder of her infant. Her case is to be taken to the Supreme Court.

A burglar chloroformed the inmates of Lang's saloon, in Newcomerstown, last Friday night, and stole $132 in money. He then entered John Lang's saloon, but got nothing there.

A beautiful Italian marble monument, bearing a life-like medallion portrait of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, was on Friday placed over his grave in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton.

Cincinnati brewers have shut down on delinquent saloon keepers. Hitherto, by purchasing of different brewers, keepers of saloons could run an entire year without paying a cent for their beer.

The increase of local taxation in Toledo since 1860, according to the *Blade*, has been 977 per cent., and the increase in population 264 per cent. The interest account is five dollars a year for each inhabitant.

Henry Mosenbaugh, who killed his wife, at Millersburg, with an ax-handle, because she would not obey him, and made a full confession of his guilt, has been placed in jail at Mount Vernon to save him from lynchers.

The barn of Jacob Sickinger, near Mansfield, was burned on Sunday morning, with a large quantity of grain. The loss is very heavy. Three other fires occurred on the same day, and incendiaries are presumed to have been at work.

Cleveland has a Soldier's Mutual Aid Association, the object of which is to look after wounded and needy soldiers with paternal care. One result is seen in the entire absence of soldier organ grinders from the streets of that city since the first of May last.

Large crowds of men are scouring the woods in every direction, in Knox county, in search of the boy Edwin Berger. Up to this time all efforts to find him have proved unavailing. There is scarcely a doubt but what the little fellow has laid down in the woods and died.

A Zanesville editor came to much grief at the hands of an irate female, in the market there, the other day. He tackled the wrong person, dunning her for subscription due, and she "went for" him with a beef bone, knocking him down, and, but for the interference of outsiders, would have followed up her advantage.

They got an obstinate tramp at Zanesville a few days ago. He was arrested as a vagrant and sent to the stone pile, and before the expiration of his term burned up his clothes, and to prevent him going before the world naked was presented with a new suit of clothes. Then he refused to be discharged and refused to work, and was only brought to terms by threats of the starvation process.

Facts for the Curious.

Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide and forty-six miles round, with a wall one hundred feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and one hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof—it was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids was four hundred and eighty-one feet in height and eight hundred and fifty-three feet on the sides. The base covered eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are two hundred and eight. It employed 350,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains three hundred chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty seven miles around, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and the Emperor Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles around.

A Suggestion to the Nervous.

Robust people who have all their lives eaten, digested and slept well, can scarcely be expected to appreciate the blessing of strong nerves as well as those who, having undergone all the misery entailed by weak ones have eventually regained their nerve power. In order to experience the unmistakable relief of a change from an enfeebled and unrestful to a vigorous and tranquil condition of the nervous system, the nervous invalid should try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the bracing and soothing influence of that benign tonic and nervine, appetite returns, digestion becomes complete and restless, sleepless revisits weary eyes. The causes of nervous weakness are to be found in imperfect digestion and assimilation, and a feeble performance of other vital functions resulting therefrom. The Bitters remove these causes, as well as the nervous symptoms which they produce.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of this disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. E. E. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head comes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. E. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all others but Tape Worm can be had of your druggist or of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. E. E. Kunkel, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st of July of each year, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and PHYSICAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STEERENWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 16 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY assignment of Hart, Caugher & Co., to D. T. Watson. In Common Pleas, No. 2, No. 457 June Term, 1875.

And now, February 12, 1876, first and partial account of D. T. Watson, Assignee of the firm of Hart, Caugher & Co., and William R. Hartzell and C. P. Caughey, presented in open Court, and thereupon the same is ordered to be filed and confirmed nisi, and the Prothonotary is directed to give notice of the same by publication in the Pittsburgh Commercial and Evening Post, for three weeks, for three weeks. And, unless on or before WEDNESDAY, March 8, A. D. 1876, exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

By the Court,
Attest: B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JULIUS DROCOURT, deceased, late of the City of Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and having claims against the said estate will present the same for settlement.

A. H. DROCOURT, Executor,
26 and 28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1876.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., January 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED for furnish, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:

50,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
85,000 lbs. of 7-inch Wrought Iron Deck Beams.
16,000 lbs. of 3-inch by 3-inch Angle Iron.
20,000 lbs. of T Iron from 2¼-inch x 2¼-inch to 3-inch x 3-inch.
56,000 lbs. of Round Bar Iron from ⅝-inch to 4-inch diameter.
38,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.

The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Beams will be subject to inspection and test, and will be required to possess the fibres and strength indicated in the published charts of the manufacturers.

The Flat and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, highly refined, and to have an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 54,000 pounds per square inch, and to stand a shearing test of 50,000 pounds per square inch, without permanent set, and will be thoroughly tested as above, and by bending, welding, &c.

Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron," and will be received at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.

The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.

For full bill of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., February 12, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM on the Great Kanawha River, at Deepwater, Browns town, will be received until noon of MARCH 6, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. F. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 82 West Third street,
CINCINNATI, O., February 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 20th DAY OF MARCH, 1876, for the construction of a Masonry Lock at Hoard's Rocks, on the Monongahela river, 91 miles above Pittsburgh, and Masonry dikes below Morgantown.

Approximate amount of masonry 5,900 cable yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Stone already quarried.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned, and blanks for blank forms should be indorsed on the envelope, "Official Business."

S. M. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O.,
JANUARY 22, 1876.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 20, 1876, for either separately or combined, the Construction and Equipment of its line of road between Martin's Ferry and Sandusky, Ohio, or for parts thereof; also, for Railway Materials.

Particulars furnished on application.

JOEL WOOD, President.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER. THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.

$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
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This elegant and popular Religious Journal is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It uses no outside advertisements to occupy space. Its columns are filled with original matter. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements—also, all questionable discussions, and aims to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for THE FAMILY.

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The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

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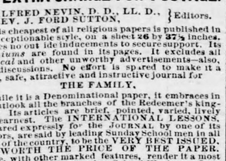

Is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and *four Chromo Plates of Fl

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 24, 1876.

Money matters in this city are quiet, and the loan market without change. The banks have been holding themselves in shape for a visit from the Examiner, who is at present in the city, and will doubtless pay his compliments to all the national fraternity during his visit. A call from the Comptroller for a public statement is looked for shortly, and this probably has some influence with bank boards. However, money is in sufficient supply to absorb all the good paper offering, without touching on the reserves of the banks.

—As the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds are very generally held, some anxiety may be felt in this community as regards the conference between the committees of the two Houses of Congress. The amount issued is about $13,700,000, and the Chairman of the House District Committee states that the payment of the February interest has been provided for, and Congress can do nothing else but provide for the payment of interest in the future. The House committee favors the non-issue of more bonds and the discharge of the Auditing Board. The Senate committee advocates the further issue of bonds by the board, but Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the House committee, believes that the Senate will not indorse the views of its committee.

—General trade moves along in much the same quiet way as has been heretofore noted in this columne. As the season advances there is a lightly increasing demand for the necessaries of life, but business as a whole fails below the usual average at this period of the year. The general markets are not only dull, but profits are everywhere stender and for a long list of staples it is exceedingly difficult to get back a new dollar for an old one. With the advent of spring, now close at hand, business will naturally improve, and if the season does not prove altogether a prosperous one, it is expected at least to show some gain upon the past year.

—The following are the financial resolutions of the Indiana Republican State Convention that was in session on the 22d inst., in Indianapolis:

Twelfth—We believe that it is the duty of the Government in furnishing national currency to so regulate it as to provide for its ultimate redemption in gold and silver; that any attempt to hasten this more rapidly than it shall be brought about by the laws of trade and commerce, is inexpedient. Therefore, in our opinion, so much of the so-called Resumption act as fixes the time for the resumption of specie payments should be repealed, and after such repeal the currency should remain undisturbed, neither contracted nor expanded, we being assured that the financial troubles of the country when relieved from interference, will be speedily and permanently cured by the operation of the natural laws of trade, and by preserving that course of policy, which the Republican party has constantly maintained, of steadily looking to an ultimate resumption of specie payment.

Thirteenth—The greenback currency was created by the Republican party, as a matter of absolute necessity, to carry the Government successfully through the war of the rebellion and save the life of the nation. It met the fierce opposition of the Democratic party on the declared ground that it was unconstitutional and would prove a failure, but if this opposition had been successful our would inevitably have resulted in the independence of the Southern Confederacy. If the Democratic party was sincere in this opposition, one of its objects in attempting to obtain possession of the Government must be to destroy this currency, along with that furnished by the national banks, so that the country may be compelled to return to the system of local and irresponsible banking which existed under the administration of Mr. Buchanan; and, therefore, as it is necessary that this currency be maintained, in order to save the country from the most ruinous system of local and irresponsible banking, and from consequent financial embarrassments, its best interests require that it shall be left in the hands of its friends, and not be turned over to its enemies.

—Without protection, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, we would not have obtained the industries which have eventuated in such fruitful and acceptable results. Under the invitation and encouragement thus held out by our Government the guerdon is almost won, as many considerations indicate. For instance, a canvasser for advertising for a Western journal tells us that he was, some months ago, in the office of the American agents in New York of two of the most prominent English manufacturing firms. He was soliciting an advertisement from each, but was denied on the plea that the American agencies of Sheffield firms did not pay; that American competition was underselling them in the American market; that American steel of every grade, with a few immaterial exceptions, was fully equal in quality to the English make, besides being cheaper; and that the day was not far distant when the offices would have to be closed once for all. So said the representatives of Naylor, Benderson & Co. and Jessop & Son. Is it to be supposed that these agents would have had such representations, so calculated to injure their own prospects and the business of their principals, had the facts been otherwise than stated?

—The London *Times* recently read the Dominion Board of Trade rather a sharp lecture for adopting by a vote of twenty-three against fourteen a series of resolutions in favor of the protective policy. It tells the Colonial subjects, among other things, that free trade is the cardinal doctrine of English political economy, and that it is heretical on their part, to question so "unquestionable a scientific truth." The great "*Thunderer*" is not surprised that the French population of Canada should have a strong protection bias, because that is the policy of France, but is amazed that Englishmen and Scotchmen, who have grown up under the pale of British free trade, should be led off by the "folly and iniquity of protection." The *Daily Telegraph*, of St. John, N. B., an ably conducted paper, tells the *Times*, in reply, that free trade is not suitable for the Colonists at present, and that, of necessity, the Dominion tariff must be protective. In brief terms, to make the country independent, capable of producing everything for itself, and self-sufficient, even if shut off from the rest of the world by a powerful enemy, is the principle of government which is avowed to be necessary for Canada. The failure of the United States to accept the Canadian panacea for all the ills which commerce is heir to, has long been a source of annoyance to our own sea prognosticators, but the perverseness of their more immediate progeny must be far more provoking.

—Many who have availed themselves of the United States bankrupt law, with intention to defraud their creditors, says the Boston *Journal*, are finding consequences more and more difficult. Merchants are taking a stand upon principle, and where concealment or dishonesty appears, combine to have cases proved to the bottom, and it can have but a wholesome effect. As a creditor said recently of a debtor, after showing "a statement" of his affairs, offered twenty cents on the dollar providing that he could get his brother to help him. Among several questions a creditor remarked, "I prefer fifteen cents on the dollar, and spend as much more in costs than be a party to an unjust compromise;" another creditor proposed "50 per cent, or higher," and the debtor, now overcome with remorse and fear, sobbed out: "If I have to pay 50 per cent. I shall have as much capital as I had when I moved out there three years ago." Honest failures are readily arranged by intelligent creditors, while dishonest ones should be punished and made examples of. As a Boston merchant remarked: "I am going to probe and broil every failure my firm has a debt in where there is an appearance of fraud or concealment, regardless of the dividend."

—Ex-Speaker Blaine, in his speech in Congress a fortnight ago, uttered at least one truth. He said: "To-day we are suffering from the timidity of capital, and so long as the era of doubt and uncertainty prevails that timidity will continue and increase. Steps toward inflation will make it chronic; unwise steps toward resumption will not restore it." This is clearly true, and this doubt and uncertainty cannot be removed by any inflation of the country's currency. Because no more currency—it is asundant beyond all precedent as compared with the uses for it in legitimate business pursuits. What is necessary now is a good, sound money medium, under which enterprise and industry may be stimulated into action, and as these increase the more active use of money will increase and give to labor and the products of labor steadily increasing prices. When a hundred dollars makes five different exchanges of wages and commodities, where it had previously made but one exchange, its function are five times increased, and, enterprise gradually widening, production and consumption extend further and further into the future. The consumer will buy to-day because he fears higher prices to-morrow or next month, and thus all the time giving activity and hustle to the present. But no more depreciated money is required; indeed, it is to be got rid of and avoided.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 24, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114	113¾	113½	113¾	113¾
U.S. 6 1881, coup.	123½	123½	...	...	...
5-20's, 1865	117¾	117¾	...	...	...
5-20's, 1865, registered	116½	116¾	...	...	...
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119¼	...	...	...
5-20's, 1867	122¼	122¼	...	...	...
5-20's, 1868	122¼	122¼	...	...	...
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾	...	...	...
Currency 6's	126½	126½	...	...	...
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾	...	...	...
Western Union Tel.	71¾	72¼	72¼	72¼	71¾
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	31¼	30½	31	31½	31¼
Panama	...	...	130½	...	...
Adams Express	...	110¼	109¾	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	67	...	66¾	...	...
American Express	64¾	...	64¼	...	...
United States Expr's	73¾	...	74	...	...
New York Central	115¼	...	...	...	115¾
Erie	17¾	...	17½	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	91	...	90¾	...	91
Michigan Southern	63¾	64	64¼	...	64¾
Illinois Central	101	...	100¾	...	101
Cleveland & Pitts	92⅞	...	93	...	...
Chicago & Northwest	42	42¼	42¼	42¾	42¾
Do. preferred	63	63½	...	63¾	63¾
Rock Island	103¾	104	103½	...	103¾
St. Paul common	42	42	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾	79¼	...	79¾
Wabash, common	...	...	...	...	5¾
Fort Wayne	101⅞	...	102¼	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝
Union Pacific	68¾	...	68	...	68¾
Harlem	...	...	140¼	...	...
Hannibal and St. Joe.	18¾	...	...	...	17¾
Iron Mountain	24¼	...	24¼	...	...
C. C. & I. C.	5	...	...	...	5
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolinas, 6s	...	...	20¾	21⅜	...
South Carolinas, 7s	...	...	35½	...	...
Missouri 6's	...	...	102⅝	...	...

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts not reported. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $722,000. Clearings $90,000,000. Sterling 486¾@490¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114 and closed at 113¾. Carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular and in some cases lower. State bonds quiet. The stock market was heavy and lower in early dealings and prices declined from ¼ to 1⅝ per cent., but after first call a firmer feeling set in and an advance of from ¼ to ⅞ per cent. took place. At the close there was a reaction of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. in the general list from the highest prices of the day. Pacific Mail fell to 29⅝, but closed at the opening prices. Transactions 230,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 23,000 North western 29,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central and 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

One of the German banking houses has received a cablegram from Europe announcing the fact that the police at Brussels had discovered counterfeit bonds of the New York Central and California and Oregon Railroad Companies. It is presumed these bonds were issued by one of the noted forgers now in the Tombs and sent to the other side for sale or to borrow money on.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Do. preferred	78⅞
Pacific Mail	31¼	Toledo & Wabash	5½
Adams Express	109	Do. preferred	9¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	88½	Fort Wayne	102
American Ex	65¾	Terre Haute	5¼
U. S. Express	74⅝	Do. preferred	22
New York Central	115½	Chicago & Alton	140¾
Erie	17⅝	Do. preferred	108
Erie preferred	32	Ohio & Mississippi	21⅝
Harlem	141	Indiana Central	5
Do. preferred	141	Burling'n & Q'ncy	116
Mich. Central	90¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾
Lake Shore	64¼	Delaware & Lack.	119¾
Illinois Central	100¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	21⅝
Clev & Pitts	100¾	Union Pacific stock	68⅜
Pittsb'r Island	109¾	Central Pac bonds	108½
N.J. Central	107¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¼
Northwestern	42½	Do land grants	103¼
Do. pref. stock	79¾	Do sinking fund	93
St. Paul	43¼	Missouri Pacific	12
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅝	New 5's	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881	117⅝	10-40's registered	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	121¾
5-20's, 1867	122	Currency 6's	126½
5-20's, 1868	123¾		
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44⅞	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, February 24, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 5-16. United States bonds, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 106; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 15¾; preferred 31.

PARIS, February 24.—Rentes 66 francs.

FRANKFORT, February 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Gold 114. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 50¼@55. Coin 50¾@51.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1876.

Trade circles to-day presented an unchanged appearance in important respects, values being very generally steadily held, with a moderate movement of goods. The prevalence of the cold weather has proved rather favorable to business activity, or has at least presented no particular obstacles to the operations of trade. Speaking in a general way, however, the day was eventless, as there was nothing to note outside of the usual run of events, excepting some excitement and activity in petroleum.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,564
Corn, bush	1,268
Wheat, bush	288
Rye, bush	1,068
Oats, bush	2,160
Apples, bbls	941
Potatoes, bush	520
Butter, pkgs	166
Potatoes, bush	1,835
Hay, tons	60

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The sluggish condition of the grain trade, previously noted, continued to-day. The receipts were moderate, with a slight increase in the arrivals of oats. Wheat was steady, with a fair demand for strictly prime qualities, while the abundance of inferior grades tended to depress the market. Business is transacted rather cautiously at the following range of prices: Michigan white $1 09@1 15; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 20@1 36, being scarce and in demand; Northwestern red $1 20@1 40; grades dull and neglected at $1 18@1 22; rejected do $1 04@1 06; No. 2 spring $1 18@1 20. Corn was steady at yesterday's values but without quotable alter-ations. We quote new shelled at 45@47c for good yellow; new ear 44@46c; old shelled 50@52c; choice yellow old shelled in elevator is held at 60@62c. Oats are coming in quite freely and showed some activity at former prices. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 36@38c; white do at 41@42c; Western white 42@44c. Barley—Not much doing: Canada is held at $1 29@1 35 ₱ bush, duty paid, and sales have been small to-day; two-rowed prime $1 00@1 10; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye quiet with sales at 82c, for 58 lbs, and 80c ₱ bushel. Job-bing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade in flour was steady for well known brands of family flour, while low grades are dull and depressed. The rates current for the wholesale trade of our local millers are as follows: Mill flour No. 1 white wheat $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@8 75; Ohio $6 25@7 25; Spring wheat—Straight patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $4 50@5 75; self rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ doz; in packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; cornmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; buckwheat $3 50@4 50 ₱ bbl; $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@3c ₱ ₱.

HAY—The market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers. The rates are: For upland prairie $10 00@12 00 ₱ ton; timothy $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton; mixed $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; loose hay from wagons $17 00@21 00 per ton.

FEED—With increasing receipts the market has become dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; chop feed and middlings $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@25 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The unripe fruit continues steady, trade being almost entirely of a jobbing character at former prices. There is an ample stock on hand, but the offerings of strictly choice sound fruit are not very large. We quote nominally for choice lots at $4 00@4 50 per barrel; common and mixed $2 00@3 75.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is easy with week have increased very materially with sales at 7c@8c ₱ gallon, in kegs and jobs. Inferior lots are disposed of at lower prices.

BEANS—The demand is light and prices are easy. We quote small white navy from first hands at $1 @1 20 per bushel; in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@35c per pound.

BUTTER—The market continues steady and prices for choice grades are quite firm. The supply of strictly gilt edged table butter is not very large, but common grades are very plenty and show some weakness in values. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c; fancy or gilt-edged 31@32c; common grades were dull and uncertain, having no fixed price.

CIDER—The receipts have been light. The market was firmer with no change in the quoted change. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRACKERS—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $11 00@12 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is a firm market at unchanged quotations. The stock is rather light and not fully up to the demand. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. Apples—Prime bright quarter, sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 9c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20@25c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The market continues firm under the influence of the cold weather, and prices are quotably higher. We quote at 17@18c per dozen for fresh.

HOMINY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

LARD—Business was transacted in the latter at 9¼@9¾c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 10c ₱ ₱.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—The market was devoid of animation. Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following: Pea nuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts at 6@7½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 5@6c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $4 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—The stock in first hands is liberal and considerably in excess of the present requirements. Values are consequently very much depressed, although quotably ruling at former prices. We quote at 30@35c per bushel for prime peachblows on track; 40@45c from store.

POULTRY—Continued rather firm under the influence of the cold weather. The stock in first hands is rather light and hardly up to requirements. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c per ₱; turkeys 16@17c; live chickens by the coop 9@10c per ₱.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one. We quote clover seed at $9 00@9 25; timothy $2 65@2 85 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make No. 2) at 15c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Petroleum.

February 25—There was considerable activity and excitement in petroleum circles today, with a marked advance both in crude and refined. The advance was especially noticeable in crude dealings, but the refined markets were fairly responsive to the upward movement in the former article.

CRUDE—The market opened very strong at $2 10 for United and Conduit, and $2 08½ for Union. This sudden and furious rise called out considerable quantities of oil, rather more than buyers were prepared to take at once, and the market, therefore, by ten o'clock, became duller at $2 07½. A little later, in consequence of fresh offers by way of Conduit to $2 06¾ bid, and at noon it was dull but firm at $2 10 bid. Early in the afternoon the market was dull without change, but later (4, 5:30 P. M.) it became very strong at $2 11½ for Conduit and United, and $2 10 for Union. At this point it closed. The demand for shipment was active during the day, in consequence of the improved condition of the seaboard and foreign markets, and that delivery commanded $2 21½ at the close.

REFINED—There was a strong and active feeling in the refined market during the day, with an advance of ½@¾c in the home and export deliveries. Standard white on the cars ruled at 10½@10¾c, closing with the tendency toward the latter figure. The eastern quoted markets were quoted considerably better in tone and prices at an advance as noted above. Philadelphia was quoted at 11@11½c. New York ruled at 10¾c and Baltimore at 13¾@14c.

TURPENTINE—Tuesday, February 22.—The transactions were extensive. The market advanced gradually until about 2 o'clock, when it fell back, but soon rallied again and closed firm at the following quotations: United and Conduit sold from $1 05½ to $2 06½, at the latter figure the market closed firm. Union closed at $2 05. Immediate shipments $2 22½ ₱ per road closed at $2 25. The total sales were 35,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, February 24, closing 22.—A trifle advance is fairly quotable, sellers being encouraged by the advanced figures on the crude. The export demand is still very light. Sales are 7,000 barrels crude in bulk at 9¾c 1-16c, and 8,000 barrels refined in Philadelphia, 10½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9½@9¾c and 11¼c in shipping order; refined 14c; cases 15¾@16c; naptha 9½@10c. Philadelphia refined sales at 12½@12¾c; at Philadelphia 13¾c.

OIL CITY, February 24.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened firm and buoyant at $1 96½@2 00½ asked for United. At eleven o'clock a decline of 1½c was occasioned by sales of small quantities by large dealers, and a few lots changed hands at $1 97½@1 99½. At noon $1 98¾ was bid for United and $1 88¾ for outside lines. At three o'clock the feeling became stronger, and from that time to the close there was a gradual appreciation. From four to five o'clock there were sales of United at $1 99½@2 00. Union and Conduit ruled at United quotations throughout the day. Quite a business was transacted in the latter at $2 05 @2 06½. United closed at $2 03½@2 04½; shipment $2 16¾@2 17¾. The sales were 117,000 barrels.

PARKERS, February 24.—Market opens firm and excited: $2 08¾ is freely bid for United; $2 17½ bid for shipment with no sellers. *Later*—Market firm; United $2 09½@2 10; Union $2 03½@2 09¾; shipments $2 15@2 20.

OIL CITY, February 24.—Market opens excited and advanced; $2 09½ bid for United at noon.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Market firm; standard white 14c; crude 9½c; cases 18c.

TITUSVILLE, February 24.—Market firm and advancing with no sellers; quoted at $2 20@2 25.

ROUSEVILLE, February 24.—Market quiet but firm with sellers holding off; quoted at $2 10@2 12½.

TIDIOUTE, February 24.—Market firm at $2 15 @2 17½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 24.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8½c; refined 14½c; cases 18¼@21c.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Petroleum nominal; crude 9@9½c; refined 14c.

LONDON, February 24.—Refined petroleum 19½d; spirits do 8½@9d.

ANTWERP, February 24.—Refined petroleum 29¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, February 24.—Petroleum very strong and firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11½c; prime white State test 12½c, cash in car lots.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 24, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	302
Warden & O.	Newbold & Son, Balto	50
Total		352

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			
Acetic...b	12 @	18	
Citric...b	1 05 @	1 12	
Oxalic...b	20 @	20	
Sulphuric...b	2½@	4½	
Tartaric...b	60 @	65	
Alcohol, gal	2 15 @	2 35	
Aloes.			
Cape...b	16 @	20	
Socot...b	65 @	75	
Am carb...b	20 @	22	
Aqua...b	8 @	12	
Ammonia...b	50 @	60	
Ashes.			
Soda...b	4 @	5	
Pot Caps...b	90 @	95	
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @	4 00	
Barks.			
Cassia...b	35 @	38	
Chich red...b	30 @	1 00	
" pale...b	70 @	80	
" ozon...b	20 @	40	
Black Lead.			
American...b	4 @	8	
Cast Ind...b	8 @	12	
German...b	6 @	8	
Blue vitr...b	11 @	12	
Blue vitr...b	11 @	12	
Borax ref'd...b	18 @	20	
Brim roll...b	4 @	5½	
Bromide...b	40 @	45	
Calomel...b	1 25 @	1 30	
—English...b	2 25		
Camp ref...b	30 @	34	
Canthar's...b	1 75 @	1 85	
Chan Gerh	45 @	50	
—Roman...b	25		
Chlorof'm...b	1 00 @	1 15	
Cloves...b	50 @	60	
Cochineal...b	70 @	75	
Conlyve, cess	4 00 @	7 75	
Copperas...b	2 @	3	
Cop sulph...b	8 @	8	
Cubebs...b	15 @	18	
Cuttle bone...b	25 @	30	
Dextrine...b	8 @	10	
Ebony Extb	10 @	12	
Emery Extb	45 @	50	
Epsom salts...b	4 @	5	
Ergot...b	70 @	75	
Ext Logwb	13 @	14	
" Jig Calab	28 @	45	
" Indian...b	25 @	30	
" Sicily...b	20 @	25	
Flake white...b	3 @	4	
Gals Alepb	20 @	25	
Gums.			
Arabic...b	20 @	30	
" White...b	40 @	50	
Myrrh T'k...b	35 @	40	
Shellac...b	32 @	70	
Trag sh'ds...b	35 @	40	
" Flake...b	90 @	1 00	
Hoffm's Anb	30 @	35	
Indigo Madb	1 00 @	1 20	
Iodine resb	3 00 @	3 25	
Iodine resb	4 00 @	4 25	
Isinglass Bonb	70 @	75	
Logwood...b	2½@	3½	
Mace...b	1 45 @	1 85	
Madder...b	14 @	15	
Nutmegs...b	75 @	90	
Nux Vomicab	10 @	12	
Oil Bergamotb	3 25 @	3 50	
Cassiab	2 25 @	2 50	
Cinnamonb	2 00 @	2 25	
Cloves...b	2 00 @	2 25	
Cod liv, gal	2 00 @	2 75	
Lemon...b	3 00 @	3 75	
Linseed, raw	80 @	85	
Linseed, bl'd	85 @	90	
Olive, fine	2 50 @	3 00	
Olive, gal	1 75 @	2 00	
Lucca, gal	2 25 @	3 00	
—pints, doz	2 25 @	3 50	
—quarts, doz	4 00 @	6 00	
Pepper't...b	5 00 @	5 50	
Rosemary...b	1 00 @	1 50	
Sassafras...b	75 @	85	
Sperm...gal	2 30 @	2 50	
Tanners...gal	85 @	90	
Whale...gal	85 @	90	
Wintergr'n...b	2 50 @	2 75	
Opium Tr...b	6 50 @	6 75	
Opium Pf Parb	3 50 @	3 75	
Potass.			
Bichrom...b	22 @	24	
Chlorate...b	35 @	40	
Iodide...b	2 75 @	3 00	
Nitre...b	8 @	9	
Quin sulpoz	2 30 @	2 80	
Rochs...bbl	4 00 @	4 50	
Root.			
Gentian...b	8 @	12	
Ginger El'b	@	18	
" Jamaicab	@	25	
Ipec pow...b	@	1 88	
Jalap pow'b	@	85	
Liquorice...b	@	14	
Rhub E Lib	1 00 @	1 50	
Sars Hon...b	@	58	
Senega...b	1 00 @	1 20	
Valeri Eng...b	25 @	30	
" Germ...b	20 @	25	
Sal Ammon...b	16 @	18	
" Epson...b	2 @	3	
Soda...bbl	2 @	2½	
Seed.			
Canary...b	15 @	16	
Hemp...b	7½@	8½	
Cardamom...b	2 25 @	2 50	
Mustard...b	8 @	10	
Senna Alex...b	40 @	45	
" El'n...b	22 @	24	
Soda.			
Bi Carb...b	5 @	6	
Soap Cast'b	11 @	14	
Soap Mott'b	11 @	14	
Sugar L'd'b	25 @	28	
Tartar pow'd	35 @	38	
Varnish.			
Copal...gal	1 25 @	2 00	
Japan...gal	80 @	1 30	
Damar...gal	1 60 @	1 80	
Ven Bals...b	25 @	30	

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—90 cases	7c ₱ ₱.
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected lime, ground in oil	4½c
Nellie Montagne Co.'s French tinc	15 @16 c
Nellie Montagne Co.'s French tinc	15 @16 c
Fine paint, ground in oil	9½@10 c
Putty	2½@3c
Spirits turpentine, per gallon, in bar-	
rels	45 @50 c

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 3@3¼c; refined do 3¾@4c; nitric 4c; pearl 7½c; potash 5c; manganese 5½c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 2½@2¾c per ₱.

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The following are the prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1.10@2.10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1	1½ and 1¾ by ⅝ to ⅞
inch	2 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1	1 and 1½ by ⅝ to ⅞
inch	2 7-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½	1¼ and 1½ by ⅝ to ⅞
inch	2 5-10c
2 and 3 by ⅝ to 1 inch	2 9-10c
	3 1-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¾ inch	2 5-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	2 8-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 5-10c
4¼ to 4½ inch	3 7-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	2 7-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes.....4c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and ⅝ inch	⅝ to 1⅛ by ¼ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1 inch	3 1-10c	1 inch	3 5-10c
7 and 8 by ¼ to ⅝	3 7-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by ¼ and ⅝ inch	4 1-10c
1 to 2 by ¼ and ⅝ inch	3 9-10c	1 inch	3 7-10c
2 by ¾ and ⅞ inch	4 1-10c		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 9-10c
7 and 8 by 3-16	4 2-10c
1 to 2 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 9-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 2 inch	3 5-10c
2¼ to 4¾ inch	3 7-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	3 8-10c
1¾ to 1¼ inch	4c
1¾ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 1-10c
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 3-10c
⅞ inch	3 5-10c
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c
⅞ to ⅝ inch	4 1-10c
⅞ inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to 1¼ inch	4 6-10c
⅞ inch	4 8-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 4-10c
⅞ to ⅝ inch	3 9-10c
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c
⅞ inch	4 1-10c

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	3 5-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	3 4-10c
Boiler plate	3 5-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Best Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 and 26	4 7-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	4 9-10c	8 3-10c
No. 28	5 3-10c	

All sheets over 25 inches wide, ¼c ₱ ₱ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Counersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅞, 7-16 and ½ inch	1¼ and 2 by ⅞ and ½ inch
1¾ by ⅞ and ½ inch	1¾ by ⅞ inch
	2 1-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, flanging, hoops, wagon box and light brands	3-10c
	All other iron, ex-cepting sheet	1-10c

NAILS.

The following is the price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d fencing and brads	$3 60
8d	3 75
6d to 7d	3 85

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.330	15	48	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.230	22	85	N.W.	Gentle	Lt'n'g
9 P. M.	30.205	23	73	N.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.253 Highest thermom....25
Mean thermon.... 20.7 Lowest thermom.....15

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Now is the Time to Put in Your Ice.

The ice on Chautauqua Lake is now from six to eight inches thick and there are ample facilities for loading and shipping it to Pittsburgh. Information relative to prices can be obtained from the General Freight Agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, corner Eleventh and Pike streets.

Ghost in a Coal Mine.

A gentleman from Buena Vista, the scene of the late Italian riots, states that the diggers working in Armstrong's mines, and persons living in the immediate vicinity, report having seen, in an air passage when the steam engine is placed, the spectre of one of the Italians who was killed during the fight. The apparition is described as being armed cap-a-pie, carrying, among other weapons, three daggers, two revolvers and a shot gun. The ghost will probably turn out to be a joke gotten up by some of the boys of the neighborhood.

Baptist Social Union.

The Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny met yesterday in the Nineteenth street Baptist Church, South Side. The devotional exercise were conducted by Rev. J. Banks. The choir, led by Chas. Mustin, discoursed some fine music. Rev. G. A. Moffat, of the Nineteenth street Baptist Church, delivered an address of welcome. Rev. McKinney, of Mount Washington, spoke of Christian unity. Brother Faxon, of Thirty-seventh street Baptist Church, and Brother Borom, Rubidoe, made a short addresses. After a recess for general hand shaking Rev. Baker, of Saltsburg, David Williams, Brother J. Banks, Dr. J. W. Riggs, M. J. and W. H. Price made short addresses. The meeting was very interesting and instructive. The anniversary will be held in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church in March. The committees appointed are as follows:

On Programme—Rev. M. B. Sloan, Wm. Hutchinson, Thos. Corde.

On Nomination—Dr. R. W. Pearson, Rev. J. S. Hutson, J. H. Skelton.

A Quiet Presentation.

Col. S. B. Cluley, late chief clerk to Sheriff Hare, met with a very agreeable surprise on Wednesday. On going home at noon of that day, he was invited by his wife to go into the parlor and "see our new piano." Visions of a big bill to be met next quarter day instantly flitted through his mind, and his reflections for the moment were none of the brightest. The instrument, a very fine one, was duly inspected, when the following note was handed to the Colonel:

PITTSBURGH, February 23, 1876.

S. B. CLULEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* As a token of our remembrance for the many kindnesses extended to us during your term in the Sheriff's office as chief clerk; Sheriff Hare, please accept this piano, with the best wishes of the donors for your future prosperity and happiness.

Your Friends,
THE MEMBERS OF THE PITTSBURGH BAR.

Col. Cluley had not the slightest idea that anything of the kind was intended, and feels highly flattered by this mark of appreciation from so large and influential a class of our citizens.

Buying for Cash.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your article yesterday morning treating of the credit system, you say it is better for the housekeeper to buy for cash, as the dealer must charge more to a credit customer, &c. Now that is the idea my wife and I have had, and we always pay as we go. But our cash does not often (for ordinary purchases in stores) secure us any advantage over the man *now paying* customer, because, as the dealer says, he cannot make two prices. We think it unfair. The only recourse is to buy in large quantities, but that is not always convenient. This is the case with all of the grocers, dry goods dealers and tailors. How are we to get the advantage due us for buying for cash?

PAY AS YOU GO.

(Let us adopt the Yankee plan of answering one question by asking another. What advantage is really due to a person who buys for cash? If the grocer or dry goods dealer sells his articles at a just price, is he not entitled to his money; and has the purchaser any further claim upon him? Because the dealer chooses to indulge for thirty or sixty days, a customer who is not able (or it may be not willing) to pay cash, in what way does this work to the disadvantage of those who pay as they go? Our correspondent does not allege that cash customers have to pay higher prices because of the credit system, and this being conceded our interrogatories are pertinent.)

Suit Against an Alderman.

Isaiah Faulder, through his attorney, S. M. Raymond, yesterday brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, against Alderman David L. Smith, of Allegheny, laying his damages at five thousand dollars. Faulder sets forth that Alderman Smith "took the information of one Ganley, on August 30, 1875, charging this affiant with larceny the value of a child's burgo of the value of fifteen dollars, and thereupon issued his warrant and caused the arrest of affiant and his giving bail for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions Court; and afterward—on or about the 2d of September—permitted the prosecutor to withdraw the charge and pay the costs; that said Smith knew or ought to have known that the same buggy was the subject of a suit for trover and coversion, brought a short time before and mentioned in the information, which trover and conversion suit was against the affiant and P. J. Huber, as partners, and the value claimed for it then was but $10; that affiant verily believes and expects to prove that David L. Smith incited and instigated the charge for the purpose of annoying and oppressing affiant; that he settled for the same with full knowledge of the affiant after he had entered bail to the court, where affiant expected to be heard by an impartial judge; that affiant has been grossly damaged by said Smith's acting by virtue of his office as Alderman and with the knowledge and intention of doing him wrong."

The Castle Shannon Railroad.

The fourth annual statement of this company has been published by the officers, and attested by the auditors who examined the books and accounts. The President, M. D. Hays, Esq., in his report, alludes to the unparalleled depression in the mining business during the year 1875, and to the fact that, owing to strikes, stoppages, etc., which curtailed the demand for coal, the mines were operated but five months of the year. Notwithstanding, the good faith and credit of the company has maintained unimpaired, and a passenger incline plane has been erected at a cost of $35,000. The incline was put in operation in October, and the business already proves that the outlay is judicious. The total assets foot up $1,678,262 80; the liabilities, $961,198 23—showing a surplus of $117,064 57. Notwithstanding the added cost of the incline plane, the net decrease of the company's liabilities during the year is $55,873 33, which added to the increased assets of $36,508 35, shows a financially improved condition of $92,381 68 in excess of last year's exhibit. The number of passengers carried is 39,293 in excess of last year. The mortgages, notes, &c., held by the company, show the total amount of mortgages and all other indebtedness. shows that the net liabilities are $157,636 59. Having completed all the promised or contemplated improvements, the company will in future not be required to incur more than the ordinary expenditures.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder of the county:

Mrs. Sophia Bussman to Edward C. Stockrodt, January 27, 1875; lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 24x120 feet.....$ 1,750

H. P. McClelland to Mrs. Harriet C. Parker, February 11, 1876; lot in Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 30x150 feet..... 5,000

Jos. H. Gray, Register, to Thos. McCaw, February 14, 1876; ¼ acres land in Mc Candless township.....Nominal

John B. Chamber's to William Fore, February 14, 1876; lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, Page street, 25x160 feet..... 933

Elias Bennett to Enoch Bennett, December 23, 1874; interest in two lots in Tarentum..... 580

Jos. Adair to Joseph Holmes, February 26, 1874; three lots in Kilbuck township..... 1,350

Wm. A. Herron to John W. Herron, October 2, 1875; two lots, Orleans street, Thirteenth ward..... 800

John Kelleher to Johanna McBride, December 16, 1875; two lots in Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh..... 7,000

Adam Reineman to Chas. Nicklas, February 5, 1872; lot Seventh ward, Allegheny..... 5,000

Michael Woolsiare to Kate Ross, February 17, 1876; lot Webster avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 60x82 feet..... 4,000

Chas. C. Craft to Rachel L. Edeburn, November 1, 1874; lot in Chartiers township, Oregon street, 50x220 feet..... 637

Wm. M. Cooper to Rachel L. Edeburn, February 10, 1876; lot in Seventeenth ward, Forty-sixth street..... 1,700

James Colbert to Wm. M. Cooper, July 24, 1874; same lot as above..... 1,700

Chas. C. Craft to Margaret J. Cooper, November 1, 1874; lot in Chartiers township..... 637

A DAY AMONG THE RECORDS.

Old Deeds, Wills, Etc.—Relics of Ye Olden Time.

This being our Centennial year, it is natural that everything dating back into the last century should possess a more than ordinary interest. Old swords, old letters, old dresses, old books—almost everything old—except, perhaps, old bills, are matters of pride to their owners. This being the case, it was supposed that the trouble of a trip to the Court House would be repaid by a glance through the old records. Accordingly, the writer recently wended his way thither, and for several hours overhauled dusty volumes and documents, with the utmost diligence, in hopes that something might be found that would prove of interest to the general public. The records of Allegheny county commence in 1788, it having prior to that date formed a part of Westmoreland and Washington counties. For that reason many of the official documents that really pertain to this county are now at Greensburg, as being dated before the separation. Many of the deeds, however, are dated back before the Revolution, but not recorded until long afterward.

ONE OF THE OLDEST.

One of the oldest deeds on record is from "Joseph Irwin, of the County of Cumberland, Tavern Keeper, to Robert McKenzie, of the County of Westmoreland, Surveyor," and conveys "a Tract of Land on the North Side of the Great Road leading from Legonier to Fort Pitt." The description is very loose, and it would be difficult to locate the land at this day. The deed is dated May 17, 1770.

A COMPREHENSIVE CONVEYANCE.

Perhaps the most interesting deed on record is that of Thomas Girty to General Richard Butler, dated January 16, 1787, wherein it is recited that:

"WHEREAS, Johonnoisse Scanyadyve [Probably the Scarooyady referred to in McKnight's 'Old Fort Duquesne.'] and Cosswantinace, Chiefs or Sachems of the SIX United Nations of Indians, did by their Deed Poll duly executed, bearing date August 2, 1749, grant and Convey unto George Croghan, Esquire, a Certain Tract or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being and beginning on the Eastern side of the river Ohio, to the Northward of an old Indian town Called Shannopin's town, at the Two Mile Run," etc. The description is too voluminous for publication, but it grant embraced the country lying between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, at the point where they form the Ohio, also taking in the place where this city now stands, as well as East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Braddocks, all the towns on the south side of the Allegheny river up to where Plum creek flows into it, and along the north bank of the Monongahela up to Port Perry. The deed states that it contained 40,000 acres, but in reality it is nearer three times that amount.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET IN 1788

The price of land in this city has advanced considerably in the last ninety years, may be seen from the fact that in 1788 John Penn, Jr., and John Penn sold to William Crawford, of Bucks county, the lot bounded by Fifth street, Wood street, Virgin alley and Smithfield street (then lot 407) for £10; and during the same year sold the lot bounded by Diamond alley, Smithfield street, Fourth avenue and Wood street for £12 10s to Erkuries Beatty.

Many, in fact most, of the patents for lands granted by the State "to officers and soldiers, "for and in consideration of service rendered in the late army of the United States;" and all patents are made out, "reserving one-fifth of all gold and silver ore, to be delivered at the pit mouth, free of charge."

RANKS AND TITLES.

The old English form of stating the rank or occupation of the contracting parties to deeds, is invariably observed; as, for instance, an indenture is "made and concluded between Stephen Loudon, of the city of Philadelphia, gent., and Jacob Meiley, of the county of Westmoreland, yeoman." A farm, too, is always spoken of as a "plantation."

Officials, in those days, were evidently very jealous of their titles. An acknowledgment is taken "before me, the Hon. Thos. McKean, Esq., Do'r of Laws and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania," and William Penn is incidentally mentioned as "His Excellency, the Hon'l William Penn, Esquire, Governor of ye Provence of Pennsylvania," and many land patents are signed by "His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania."

EAR MARKS, ETC.

Matters were put on record a century ago, that would scarcely be considered of enough importance, now-a-days. Here is one, capitals and all, that is to be found in the Recorder's office: "This is to Certify the Ear Mark of Samuel Wilson's Horned Cattle, Sheep and hoggs as Follows to-wit a Crop in the right Ear and a Slit in the Left now residing in Moon township in the County of Allegheny. Recorded the day of January, 1790." Again: "I Peter Barnes for Sundry good causes and Weighty Consaderations do make over to my beloved son Robert nine Head of Hoggs, fore head of horned Kattle," etc. Another: "I, Mary Neelow, out of the love, good will and Affection which I do have and Bear toward my Loving Children, Nancy, William and Robert, do sell and give to them to have for their own, 9 Chares, 2 pear of Sheets, 1 dozen Puter Plates, 2 Iron Pots, 3 flatt Irons, 1 Puter mug," etc.

Some strange names appear. A deed is made to Barnabas Horrible. Also Venial, Dragoon, and James Quarrel figure on the record; while Sankey Dickson, instead of being an Evangelist, is a man of war, and belongs to the "First Pennsylvania regiment of the Line in the Continental army. The names of farms, too, mentioned in deeds, are sometimes rather singular, for example: "Long Breeches, Belsidera, Limerick, Black Point, Edgecomb, War Hatchet," etc.

JOHN M'KEE, EXACITER.

The first will on record is that of John Bredy. In spelling and capitals, it bears a remarkable resemblance to an effusion of our poet and philosopher, John McKee; and as a person of that name is mentioned therein, it is highly probable that our John may be a lineal descendent of his. Here it is:

"In the Name of God Amean, this 14 Aprile A Dom 1788, I John Bredy of Francklin County and State of Pennsylvania, Layman, Being now on my Jeurney to the Mouth of Yough to Post Vinston on The Wabash River and Calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and Knowing that it is A pointed for all men once to Dye, I *mostck* this my Last Will and Testament, that is to Say, first of all, I recouened my Soal to god who gave it, not Doubting but at the General Resurection I shall Receive the same Again by the Mighty power of god, and as Tuching my Worldly Estate, Where With it hath pleased god to Biess me with, I do by these presants appoint John McKee my wholeand Sole Exacuter, and I give him all my worldly Estate Real and Personal, to be his own and to be at his own Disposal for Ever if I Should die on the Rode in the Indions before I Come back, only he is to pay All my just debts given under my hand this Day and year Above written."

JOHN BREDY.

present	
Georg Armstrong	
John McLaughlin	

It is presumed that he never came back, as the will was probated a few months after the date of it.

BEQUEATHING SLAVES.

Negroes were held as slaves, and sold and bequeathed as ordinary property in the same manner as horses and cattle. In Benjamin Kuykendall's will, dated September 26, 1789, he says: "I give and bequeath my loving wife Sarah, a Bed, Horse, Saddle and Bridle, also my Negro Wench Nancy, to dispose of as she pleases. I give and bequeath my son Benjamin my Negro Man Sam, and to my young son Nathaniel my Mulatto man Ned, to dispose of as they please."

James Whittaker, in his will, dated June 16, 1788, bequeaths "unto my beloved wife Catherine, her Feather Bed and Furniture, a Cow and Calf, a Negro Boy and Malato Girl, except she marries again, and a third of my land messuages and tenements her life time." Further on: "Also at my decease I give to Ellinor a Negro Wench her liberty."

A QUEER NOTA BENA.

James Butland, "of Allegany County in ye Province of Pennsylvania," must have been wealthier in real estate than in personal property, if we judge from his will. He bequeathes "unto my beloved wife Mary one Gold Ring valued to Two dollars Pennsylvania Currency. I give unto my daughter Maria 275 acres of Land on the North Branch of the Five Petounck, And I give unto my Son James, Part of a Cedar Swamp in the West Jerseys." At the end of this will is the following note: "N. B. James Lang in Perticuar and all Others which was or is In[illegible]ing James outlands Business is to be void from this date above mentioned." Will dated March 11, 1780.

In Ebenezer Mitchell's will, October 9th, 1788, it is ordered "that my Executors lay out my children's money for land in Ceantucke or some other new country."

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Jennat Frazior was evidently well supplied with theological works, and not much of anything else. In her will, she says: "I bequeath unto my stepson Samuel Frazior his Father's big Bible. I will and bequeath to my daughter, Elizabeth Graige, the Following Books: Wilson's Defense, the Kind let Loose, Boston on the Covenants, Blackwell's Schema Sacrum and Erskin's Sermons, (two of which she is to send to my daughter, Sarah McCoy, in Kaustuck), one Brown Stuff Gound, one Calhco Short Gound, one pair Woolen Stockings and one Blue and White Kiverlid."

David Strawbridge's will, dated April 20, 1792, says: I bequeath, grant and devise to my daughter, Jean Strawbridge, and to her heirs and assigns forever, all my land which I now hold, containing 164 acres and 60 perches of patented land, known by the name of *Castle Shannahan*."

CREMATION.

Getting into the nineteenth century, we stumble across a gentleman who favored cremation. Henry Baldwin, in his will dated January 7, 1806, instructs his executors, "With the proceeds of my estate, first to pay my debts and then burn my body." Whether this was done or not, remains unknown.

AN EMPHATIC WILL.

The last will worthy of notice is dated April 21, 1815. We withhold the name as the language is somewhat energetic. The principal clause is as follows: "I have but little to give, therefore it would be the more difficult to mince it out among all who expect a little of that little. In a former will I had directed two Busts to be executed, and placed in the Court House at Pittsburgh, as legacies to two of the most Unprincipled Scoundrels who ever appeared *before* a Court of justice; one of them is *dead in reality*, and the other dead to all feelings of moral principle. I now decline a continuation of that appropriation, and direct it to be applied for an epitaph and tombstone for myself." He then gives the epitaph, which is too lengthy for publication, but which recites the misery he has undergone, in fitting stanzas.

This concluded the investigation. We are under obligations to Mr. Cyrus Gray, of the Register's office, for courtesies extended.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Jonah Woodruff, Inventor of the Sleeping-car.

The *Chronicle* furnishes the following: Mr. Jonah Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car, died at Hamilton, Bermuda, where he went for the benefit of his health. Mr. Woodruff was well known in this city. It is claimed that "he and his brother were the first to build and operate sleeping-cars, the idea having been conceived by them from patents for those conveyances, which were granted December 2, 1856. The Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago were the first railroads to permanently adopt the Woodruff sleeping-car. Colonel Woodruff was subsequently elected General Manager of the Central Transportation Company, which obtained control of all patents for sleeping-cars. From General Manager he was advanced to the position of Vice President and General Superintendent, until the franchises of the Transportation Company were leased to other corporations." Mr. Woodruff was not satisfied with the improvements he made. He was continually inventing new plans. By the lease alluded to, all the patents he claimed up to that time became the property of the corporations that were lessees. Notwithstanding this, in the face of over 100 patents already granted for these cars, he invented another on a new and improved plan which now stands, as well as East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Braddocks, all the towns on the south side of the Allegheny river up to where Plum creek flows into it, and along the north bank of the Monongahela up to Port Perry. The deed states that it contained 40,000 acres, but in reality it is nearer three times that amount.

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THE COW STEALERS.

Arrest of the Wesle Brothers—Successful Efforts of the Police.

The cow stealers, John and Wenzel Wesle, were arrested yesterday, and the story of the capture shows what can be done by the police force with competent direction and support. Our report yesterday closed with the attempted arrest, in East Liberty, and the shooting by one of the brothers, of officer Stokely. Chief Hartzell put the whole detective force at work and also the "roving" officers and the patrolmen who had arrested Henry Ruetzel, proprietor of the slaughter house, and his employee Uhlrich. It appears that the brothers Wesle were in the vicinity of the slaughter house, with a wagon, at the time of the arrest, and they consequently were on the look out for trouble. This was the reason that Detective Scott and those officers under his direction failed to find one of the brothers at his residence on Penn avenue. It appears also that they were together at the time of the shooting of the officer in East Liberty. This gave the officers some intimation as to the probable movements of the fugitives and the search and pursuit was continued through the night and until the capture.

Detectives O'Mara, Moessner, Long and McGovern, who were sent out the Connellsville Railroad in search of the fugitives, reached McKeesport at about 9 o'clock in the morning. Accompanying the detectives was Reutzell, the owner of the slaughter house at which the cow stolen at Braddocks is supposed to have been slaughtered. As soon as the party reached the station, at McKeesport, a brother of the fugitives was pointed out to the detectives, he evidently being on the lookout for them. He disappeared, however. The officers then proceeded down the river as far as Crooked Run, where a milkman informed Detective Moessner that he had seen two men running along the road. The detectives pursued the trail, and after a forced march of four miles they reached the Greensburg pike, where a blacksmith informed them that two parties answering the descriptions given had passed by about half an hour before. The blacksmith loaned Detective McGovern a horse and thus equipped he started in advance. The officers divided so as to take in a considerable stretch of country. McGovern was the first to catch a glimpse of the fugitives, but he waited for the other detectives, some of whom were provided with horses by farmers whom they met on the road. The brothers had their revolvers in their hands when they were suddenly surrounded by the detectives. They offered no resistance. They were brought in on the Pennsylvania Railroad at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The chamber of the revolver found in the possession of the prisoners was empty and this, of course, leads to the opinion that he shot Officer Stokely. Informations for larceny were preferred against the two Wesles and they were committed by acting Mayor Butler for a hearing on Wednesday. The shooting of Officer Stokely will hereafter bring another charge against them and the Penitentiary certainly awaits them. Officer Stokely was somewhat better yesterday, and although the ball had not been extracted from his head, it is hoped that he will recover. The ball entered one side of his head, back of and below the temple. The hide of Parker's cow was recovered at a house near the forks of the road, Lawrenceville, so that with Reutzell and Uhlrich as witnesses, conviction on the larceny charges is certain. Reutzell was admitted to bail.

A Delightful Occasion

The residence of Mr. Henry Sutmeyer, No. 60 Resacca street, Allegheny, was the scene, Wednesday night, of a most delightful gathering. It so happened that Mrs. S. had made arrangements to give a party to the young people on that evening, and while the preparations for the little social event were going forward, it occurred to Mr. S. that on the 23d of February, 1850, his wedding occurred. Additional arrangements befitting the occasion were accordingly made (as far as possible on such short notice) for a family reunion, and the same were carried out in such a way that the occasion must long be remembered by all who were present as among the happiest of their lives.

Four generations of the family were present, viz: The mother of Mr. Sutmeyer, a resident of this city, and a hale and hearty lady, aged 76, Mr. S., his eight children, and the child of his eldest daughter. Among the guests were Rev. Scheidt, pastor of the German Lutheran church, Allegheny, and his estimable wife, together with a large number of old friends.

The merry party "danced the happy hours away" until three o'clock in the morning, when the company dispersed, all feeling that they had never before experienced such a pleasant time. The daughters of the host claimed the leap year privilege of selecting partners for the round dances, and each in turn tripped the "light fantastic" with Mr. Sutmeyer.

Mr. Sutmeyer is the well known merchant tailor who has been in business for many years at the corner of Federal street and the Diamond.

Railroad Committee.

The Railroad Committee of City Councils met last evening.

It was decided to report in favor of approving the proposed act of Assembly relative to the running of trains within fifteen miles of the city. It provides that a train shall be run at 6 o'clock in the morning and one at six in the evening, and places a limit upon the rates of fare, per mile.

The resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the ordinance relative to the speed of trains within the city limits, was affirmatively recommended.

The city solicitor was directed to obtain a list of switch licenses issued.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

M. W. ACHESON, Esq., has returned home in improved health.

JOHN WHITE, an Allegheny vagrant, was retired for thirty days yesterday.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr., Esq., and family left last night, for a few weeks' stay in Philadelphia and New York.

The house of John Good, on Kirkpatrick street, Mt. Washington, caught fire Wednesday night and was damaged to the extent of about one hundred dollars.

MR. C. A. MUHLENBRING, the well known cutter, will be found at Messrs. Uriing & Follansbee's merchant tailoring establishment on and after Monday.

THE through trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were two hours late yesterday, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation of ferryboats by ice in the North river.

JOHN CUMMINGS, on the charges of stealing a quantity of clothing from Charles Doer and a watch from Robert Bauer, was committed for trial yesterday by Mayor Phillips.

Two suspicious characters named Arnold and John Miller were arrested in the Exposition Building Wednesday night. They are in the Allegheny lock-up, and will be examined this morning.

A COAL platform is being erected below the tracks of the P. V. and C. Railroad on Carson street, South Side, to accommodate the increasing coal trade over that road from the Monongahela Valley.

W. D. MOORE, Esq., made an information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging one S. R. Holmes with sending a threatening letter. The accused was committed for a hearing to-day.

THE Turtle Creek Guards, said to be the oldest organization in the county, reorganized on Tuesday last, and is known as Company G of the fourteenth regiment. This makes ten companies in the regiment.

Mr. C. KEMMEL, who resides at 27 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, called upon Fire Inspector Jones yesterday and complained that in his house there was such a defective flue that fire had broken out several times. The matter will be looked after.

THE Pan Handle engineers have gone to work in the following pits at the reduced wages—2½ cents: Mansfield, Negley's, Steen & Sons', Fort Pitt, Huntsman, Miller & Co., Oakridge Miller Groves, Pittsburgh National, Laurel Hill, Brier Hill, Primrose, Walnut Hill and Midway.

THE Committee on Wooden Buildings met last evening and recommended to Council affirmatively the ordinance granting Mr. J. W. Scholefield the privilege of making a frame addition to the house No. 1003 Penn avenue. The petition of Matthias Wilson to repair and extend a frame building was negatived.

SENATOR SHARON, of Nevada, and daughter, passed through the city yesterday for Washington. Mr. McCormick, Esq., and wife, of this city, who had been informed by telegraph of the coming of the Senator, met him at the Union Depot. Mrs. McCormick is a relative of the distinguished gentleman.

A MUSCULAR young Alleghenian was proceeding along Ridge avenue at a late hour Wednesday night, and just as he reached the railroad he was set upon by two footpads, one of whom struck at their intended victim, and got knocked down promptly. His companion only escaped a similar chastisement by his superior quickness.

THOSE well known and desperate characters, James Donovan, Michael Bradford and George Long, of the Bull Run district, undertook to hit things their own way at Wagner's saloon, Smithfield street, last night. Objections were made and a row ensued, during which a shot was fired, but without injury to any one. The worthies, after considerable trouble, were arrested and will no doubt be sent to Claremont today.

ALDERMEN MILLIKEN, of the Second ward, has, it seems, achieved a wide reputation for his neatness and dispatch in tying the matrimonial knot. A few days ago a pair of lovers all the way from Paris presented themselves before the young Second ward magistrate, asking to be united in the holy bonds, and the ceremony was performed in Milliken's, usual good fashion, and in the presence of Ferdinand Reuchs, a soldier in the Prussian army, and the bride Mlle. Maria Renneaux, of Paris. The pair met at the French capital at the close of the late war, and were soon after affianced, but for some reason postponed their marriage until now. Is it possible that Milliken's fame extends beyond the seas? The pair have taken up their residence on the South Side.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Extensive Preparations for the Robbery of a Bank—The "Workers" Discovered.

A well laid scheme of robbery was nipped in the bud a few days since. It was no less than an attempt to rob a bank by tunneling under the safe from adjacent buildings. The operations were directed upon the First National Bank of Birmingham, situated on the northeast corner of Carson and Twelfth streets, South Side. Next east of the bank were the buildings occupied as follows: First as a drug store by Arnold Koch, and next by Mr. Snyder as a shoe store. It was from the cellar of Snyder's building that the work started, and the discovery was made on Sunday evening last. Mrs. Snyder had gone down to get coal, when she discovered two men with lighted candles at work in an old privy vault. They at once put out the lights and Mrs. S. fled precipitately. On Monday Mr. Snyder informed Lieutenant Baker that his wife had seen the men in the cellar, and that he had found a chisel and shovel in the vault. The matter was reported to Chief Hartzell, and Officer Murphy made an examination of the premises. He found that a portion of the brick wall at the rear of the drug store side had been removed, and that a circular opening, about two feet in diameter had been made. On further examination he found that the opening was a tunnel running diagonally in the direction of the vault of the bank. He explored the tunnel and found that it had been excavated for a distance of about ten feet, leaving about twelve or fourteen feet remaining, before the vault would be reached. Chief Hartzell also had an iron bar with a shovel shaped end, which was used in digging. The shaft had been started about six feet below the surface of the cellar, and the men had thrown into the old vault. Two or three candles were also found sticking in the brick curbing. Chief Hartzell visited the place and satisfied himself that the bank had really been made to rob the bank. He placed officers to watch the premises, but the thieves were evidently frightened, as they have not put in an appearance, although they would have been warmly welcomed by the officers who were on duty on Monday, Tuesday and last night.

The thieves effected an entrance through Snyder's front cellar door, which was never locked. It is not likely that their operations will be again attempted.

SECURITY FOR BANKERS.

Hall's Burglar Proof and Chronometric Attachment!

Our attention was called yesterday to the shipment of a large, double, burglar-proof safe from the establishment of the Hall's Safe and Lock Company. We were informed that the safe was en route to Connellsville, Pa., for the Youghiogheny Bank, and has all of Hall's latest improvements, including plates of welded steel and iron, secured together with Hall's patent threaded bolts, locked and constructed on the dovetail principle, and is secured with the double dial Guard lock and Hall's patent chronometric attachment to the lock. Great credit is due the officers of the bank for their selection of this class of safe to protect the funds of their depositors from depredations of a similar character to that of the Northampton robbery, which is still so fresh in the memory of the whole community, and also for their desire to offer no prospective premium for attempts on bank vaults, such as was made in this city during the past week.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was only a fair turnout, last evening, to see and hear the winning Elle Ellsler in her artistic personation of *Pauverette*, in "The Avalanche." As usual, she was the recipient of unistakable marks of favor and approval from the audience, and, what is better, richly deserved them. Her characterization of this part is equal to the best efforts of Maggie Mitchell in the same line, and must gain for her an enviable reputation. The play passed off well in every respect.

This evening Shakespeare's comedy, "As You Like It," will be performed, for Miss Ellsler's benefit. She will appear as *Rosalind*, a role in which she surpasses Miss Neilson, if all reports speak truly. Mr. J. Newton Gotthold will play *Jacques*, and Mr. Mark J. Pendleton *Orlando*. Let the admirers of the "legitimate" and a fine acting turn out and fill the house to overflowing. The charming beneficiary is worthy of the most liberal rec